MODERN INFIDELITY AND DIVINE

A DISCOURSE by Rev. Dr. Cheever in the Church

Hebrews 3: 5. And Moses verily was faithful in all a servant, for a testimony of those things

The way has been prepared, by our previous discussions, for a presentation of the more general argument and illustration of the impossibility of the Pentateuch being a falsehood. Bishop Colenso assumes it to be a falsehood and a forgery, and vet holds it to be an integral portion of the divine revelation, such as it is, in his estimation. We shall note the impossibility of such a fraud as the Pentateuch, considered as a forgery, being perpetrated; and the consequence of admitting that divine revelation is consistent with such a

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY. Here are the Jews, a nation with an economy of religious ceremonies, complex, costly, burden some and a net work of laws intermingled with, dependent upon, and sometimes presupposing those ceremonies, which could not have been fas tened upon the nation by an impostor, but must.

have grown with their growth, from just the origin given of them in these books. A single man, or a few combining, could not have persuaded any community to receive these laws as theirs, or this history as theirs, carrying the stamp of Isehood on the face of them, proved to be lies, if new, because they affirm the system to be coeval with the existence of the nation, and to have always been in practice. You could not have palmed these books upon any other nation, persuading that nation to adopt the system of laws contained in them, persuading them that they were and had been Jews. The system could not possibly have been adopted by any people, nor endured, unless it had sprung up precisely as Take these books of Moses, and the laws in

them, and the giving of the law from Jehovah, as recounted there :- the very first time that they of authority, supposing these falsehoods now must have been rejected in a moment, as an imposture. No man, reading to any assembly upon earth, a history of themselves for forty or fifty years, could be persuaded to assume such a record of them, before they were half way up. fables and actual lies, as their own history, is impossible. And if their own history was really recounted to them, by an appointed historiographer, who had been their leader, and could appeal to their testimony, and on the ground of its perfect truth, and no other ground, they were under solemn obligation and necessity of obeying the code of laws in it, as divine, any material error in it must have been detected and checked,

There would not have been wanting multitudes who would have been glad to throw off the imof a single falsehood. To suppose that by putting a Thus saith the Lord, to such precepts as these, a man could have established them, when the people knew that they were lies, that he was could have succeeded in making the people acments of actual occurrences or correct statistics. things which they knew from their own experience and that of their neighbours were absolutely false! To suppose that Moses could make men believe that their own mothers had each fortytwo sons, and that not only the mathematical cor-

tness of the whole census of the nation depended upon that fact, but also the consecration and rule of the whole Levitical priesthood, as an equivalent for the first born males of the whole nation; to suppose that Moses could have persuaded them of that, if it was a falsehood, or that they would have accepted it as truth, if it was a mistake, or that they would have heard or read with one moment's patience a record, as the record of their own history, which recorded what every man among them know to be false!

Now if Bishop Colenso has discovered that there is this conclusion from these statistics, namely, that every mother in Israel, every family, had fortytwo sons, what he has discovered with painful study would have been instantly conspicuous to any congregation of the nation themselves, to whom Moses made this announcement; and if this conclusion is false and incredible, and Bishop Colenso knows it, certainly every man, woman, and child of every tribe of Israel would have known it; every male in Israel would have known whether he were the first born of his family, and if so, whether he had forty one brothers and forty two sisters. And if such a record had been made, and it were a lie, and it were seriously attempted to be palmed upon the people as a truth, to say nothing of any claim to inspiration, would any community have endured it?

ILLUSTRATION OF THIS ABSURDITY.

Suppose that, at this day, a history should appear purporting to be an account of the people of New England, from the arrival of the May Flower to this year, and that the arithmetic of this history proved that, in the second or third generation, every family had forty two sons and forty two girls, and that it was an ecclesiastical law in New England, the number of the first born among the whole people being computed, that all the male descendants of Elder Brewster should be taken, and made ministers of the gospel for the people, instead of the first born among the other families. And suppose that it were also asserted that the number of the first born being found greater than that of Elder Brewster's male descendants, a tax was levied upon the said majority, and paid into the treasury of the State for the support of the said ministers; would such a history be received as the truth? Or is it possible to conceive of such falsehoods being record-Or of such a history being received and regarded as an inspired book, by all successive generations, for four thousand years, and the falsehoods in it never once discovered nor suspected by the na-

tion whose genealogies were related in it! Just so, of the whole brood of difficulties conjured up. The history of the nation being incontestable, and the foundation of its policy and the pigeons to be presented as an offering, on occasion means of its preservation being indisputably the of the birth and presentation of the first born.

The Irincipia.

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founded, established, governed, made believing truth of the history, actually realized and reportand obedient, in spite of these difficulties. If they ed, as a customary thing that had been in existence are merely difficulties to us, because we do not have been no difficulties at all, to the people themselves, on the spot, with the solution. Meanwhile, if there is any mode of solution possible to us, discoverable in the books themselves, reason demands that we adopt it, and rest upon it; and whether solved or not, and difficulty in question is nothing in comparison with the impossibility of the establishment and historical existence of the nation, on the theory that these books are a falsehood, and that Moses was an impostor.

MERE DIFFICULTIES ARE NOT GROUNDS OF UNBELIEF

If the alleged difficulties are merely difficulties, but capable of solution, admitting even one possibility of solution, then they are not impossibilities, they are not contradictions, they are not falsehoods. If you have to make suppositions and assumptions of your own, in order to take them out of the category of mere difficulties, and assert the conclusion that they are impossibilities, or incredibilities, or fabrications, as is the case with the pretended and miscalled reasoning of this book of the Bishop of Natal, then they are your own impossibilities, your own fabrications, but not those of the sacred writer. These books can never be chargable with what you, by a mixture of false assumption and forced interpretation, giving always the benefit of every doubt to falseood, have forced upon them, what does not ecessarily grow out of them.

Now the existence, history, policy, laws, reigion, life, reverses, overthrow, of the Jewish kingdom, and the still continued existence of the Jewish people, and what is far more, the reality. the example, the life, character kingdom and glory of their Messiah and the World's Savior; all these boundless spheres of indisputable history, truth, glory, salvation, do grow out of these ooks, and necessarily out of them, and not merely by supposition or assumption of what ought to be, or to have been. These realities are necessary and absolute, and the conclusion from them is equally absolute, that the roots, the ground work, the foundation, of such grand and mighty providential movements, such life, such glory, such truth such a superstructure could not be mass of fables, lies, impossibilities, false arithmetwere brought before any people with the claim | ical calculations. The great Red-wood trees of California never could have grown out of waxen charged upon them to have been in them, they plants, that you can take between your thumb and finger, and demonstrate to be artificial. The dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, or the leaning tower at

Pisa, or the York Minster, never could have been could have made them believe that such things | reared on columns of ginger bread, or by rules of had really been experienced by them, if they had proportion that would have smashed the buildnot. To suppose that any tribe of human beings ings and crushed every workman engaged on

sidering the indisputable existence and origin of the nation of the Jews. If these books were the acknowledged law of their religious worship and they were sworn to live by that law, and had a daily system of religious sacrifices which they were carrying on, for ages, according to it, then these pretended impossibilities are not in these books but are imaginary. If the daily sacrifice required impossibilities, then there could have been no such system established, and it would be an impossibility to exhibit it in practice. Before posture, could they have convicted the law giver the construction of rail-roads and steam-ships it was demonstrated that they could not exist, that the crossing of the ocean, and the running of a train of cars sixty miles an hour were impossibilities; and any man producing a history giving lying to their very face, is too absurd for a an account of a people where these things existed moment's endurance. To suppose that Moses as daily occurrences, would have been confronted by the demonstration of those impossibilities, and cept as statements from the Almighty, or state- branded as the greatest of liars. But what becomes of the impossibilities, when the thing is

done, in modern times?

If the festival of the Passover among the Jews. was a thing impossible to have been founded and celebrated, as this teacher of the Zulus asserts then there could have been no nation with thi festival in practice, among them. And so in regard to other parts of the religious system laid down in these books, as for example the offering of lambs, declared by this modern instructor have been impossible, because of what he knows of the difficulties of sheep raising in England and in South Africa! If these laws were impossibilities, if the nature of things forbade their being carried out, there could have been no such system But the very system was established, which i there ordered, and there is no more doubt about it than there is of the existence of the Jewish people. If therefore these books contained and required these impossibilities, the people conquered and performed them; for it is not to be denied that the people knew the meaning of them, and did whatever they did, put in practice whatever system they did establish, guided by them, establishing every thing according to them. If the Laws of Moses commanded impossibilities, some way or other the people practised them, and so they ceased to be impossibilities, and the realization of them, as facts, shows the credibility and truth of them, as patterns and histories

THE KNOWN HISTORY OF THE JEWS PROVES THE

TRUTH OF THE PENTATEUCH. Furthermore, the departure from them, th violation of these laws, and the toleration and partial establishment of a system contrary to them, and subversive of their divine authority. are related in the history of the nation, and the consequent disruption of the Union, and separation of the Kingdom into two Monarchies in consequence of such disobedience against God. And then, the return of those kingdoms to obedience. and to the renewal of the system commanded in these books, setting it up again and practising it with these books as their guide, and renewing the daily and stated sacrifices, according to the directions written in those books. Always, there is this reference to the books of Moses, for proof of the orthodoxy or unfaithfulness of the nation to the law; and coming down as late as to the era of the Roman invasion of Judea, and the cru cifixion of Christ, and the taking of Jerusaler we find these very books, and the very system of ceremonies prescribed in them, reflected in the actual character and history of the people. We find the Passover being celebrated, as written in the law of Moses; we find, on a visit of Pompey to ded and published, and not instantly detected? Jerusalem and his entrance into the temple, a Pharaoh, what an absolute falsehood in the decstructure and a system corresponding with what is contained in these books.

At the era of the birth of Christ, we find existence, and acted out to the very letter, that of Egypt would be put to their wits end, to keep very law, at which the teacher of the Zulus down a population of some 5,000, and to prevent carps, as being impracticable and incredible, the law requiring a pair of turtle doves or two young law revealed, and the religious ceremonial re- Here then, is one of the impossibilities, affirmed claims seriously put forth by a writer, claiming to corded in these books, the nation must have been by this man to be incredible, and fatal to the be in possession of his senses, so fraudulent and

for more than a thousand years. And yet this know the right mode of their solution, they would | man contends that such laws as these could not have been written by Moses, but must have been composed at a later age, when the people were already settled in Canaan, and could easily provide themselves with pigeons, but that this would have been impossible in the wilderness, requiring some 90,000 pigeons a year!

Now the composure and interpolation of such a law as this, at any later age, is impossible, for it professes to have been a part of the law given by Moses; and if it had not been given by him, the custom prescribed would not have been in imposed as divine, on the ground of its having always been in existence, as a part of the divine aw, established in the wilderness. It must then have been given by Moses, or not at all, in order to have been in fulfillment, at the coming of Christ, and obeyed as a divine law, by the parents of Christ, expressly on the ground of the obliga-

ARSURDITY OF COLENSO'S REASONING ILLUSTRATED This kind of reasoning is about as sensible as would be, if a man should say, on hearing the ssertion, or seeing it in a book of history, that very family in New England were accustomed, on Thanksgiving day, to have a roasted Turkey as the dinner, on that festival, that in the nature of things this was impossible, and that the author who asserted it was proved to be an impostor, for that this would require at least five hundred thousand, nav, more than a million of turkies. and that it was incredible that so many could be aised, for that he himself had tried the experinent on a farm of 200 acres, and that out of a flock of some thirty turkies they only succeeded a raising five, for that in one single night the oxes made a raid upon the farm and carried off 23, so that between one danger and another difficulty, five on a farm would be about the fair verage for the number that could be expected be raised; and consequently, taking the averge number of tarms of 200 acres on which it night be expected that turkies would be raised, would be found that the highest number that ould be produced annually in all the New Engand States would not be more than two hundred housand. What would be said of such reasoning as this? But this is a very characteristic specimen of the nature of the arguments used by this writer. For example, he disposes of the march out of Egypt, as incredible in the statement of is in Exodus 12, "And the children of Israel joureved from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred ousand on foot that were men, besides children And a mixed multitude went up also with them, and flocks, and herds, even very much cattle." population, implied, of at least two mill ouping together some of the difficulties to be ountered, in such a movement, and never once glancing at any possibility of any guidance o istance in the movement, from Jehovah, thi writer says, "Remembering, as I do, the confusion, in my own small household, of thirty or forty persons, when once we were obliged to fly a dead of night, having been roused from our beds with a false alarm, that an invading Zulu force had entered the colony, had evaded the English troops sent to meet them, and was making its way direct for our station, killing right and left, as it came along. I do not hesitate to declare this statement to be utterly incredible and impossi

only apply the same canon to the New Testanent, and the possibility of the existence and ruth of Christ, and the life given of him, in the cospels, is equally demolished. For example, in eference to the declaration that our Savious asted forty days and nights in the wilderness suppose he should say. "Remembering as I do e torture and distress occasioned in my own amily, by an invasion of barbarians, who took way from us every particle of food, so that for three days we had nothing to eat and came very ear dying, I do not hesitate to pronounce the he whole statement of Christ fasting in the Wilderness to be utterly incredible and impossi

le." The one inference is as good as the other. The writer of this book undertakes to set aside and override moral probabilities, by arithmetical calculations, on assumptions of his own, not ound in the Pentateuch itself, and therefore of no authority against it. He affirms that it is incredible that the children of Israel multiplied at such a rate in Egypt during 215 years, as to have produced 600,000 men capable of bear. ng arms, besides women and children. He goes into an arithmetical calculation, by which e proves, from his premises, that it was impos sible to have produced 5,000. But he might have taken other premises, and made it just as mathematically impossible to have produced 300. He selects the lowest average number of the sons of the 12 Patriarchs, 41/2, and assumes that none of their posterity ever had any more. and on that supposition demonstrates that the number resulting for the whole would be only 4.923, instead of 600 000.

Now it is stated that the number of the sons of Benjamin was 10, and we have as much right to assume that from the time of their beginning to increase in Egypt, that was the ratio of increase, as that it was only 41/2. What was true of Benjamin, may not only have been true of the progeny of his sons, but of all the tribes, up to the Exodus. The history itself makes that ratio much more probable than the bishop's assumption of 41/2; for the history informs us distinctly that the children of Israel multiplied and grew exceedingly, being fruitful and increasing abandantly, and waxing exceeding mighty, so that the land was filled with them, and the king of Egypt declared, Behold, the people of Israel are more and mightier than we. This was in the second generation only, the generation next after Joseph and his brethren. The language here, as well as the promises of such increase, not only justifies but compels the assumption of different premises from those adopted by the bishop of Natal; for what absurdity would there be in such language, when, according to the bishop, there were in all Egypt only 243 Israelites, and in the next generation, that of Moses and Aaron only 1094. What absurdity in the fears of laration that the Israelites were becoming more and mightier than the Egyptians, and what nonsense in the supposition that the whole Kingdom their increasing so as to fill and possess the

land! In the whole annals of literature there is hard ly an instance to be found of calculation and

self-contradictory. The language of the history | fables, more contemptible than the superstitions | is to be palmed upon the world, that it may be would even justify the assumption of 10 as the which the Jews, in later ages, attempted to foist set free from the thraldom of any immutable nultiplier, if necessary, and this would bring us in upon the sacred text. This kind of attack or to a result in the 4th generation, of 530,000, and assault against divine inspiration is worse than in one generation more, of 5,600,000. This sup- an open denial of its possibility. Bishop Colenposes only four generations of 50 years each, but so professes to be a serious and reverential set the generations at 40 years, as the average, Thomas Paine. In attacking and undermining and in 160 years the children of Israel must have the foundations of our faith, he does it with great numbered 530,000, and in 200 years, or just be pain and sorrow, for the grief which he sees he fore the Exodus, more than five millions. But set the multiplier at 8 as the increase, and in four generations of fifty years there would be 217,-088, and in the fourth generation, while it was on the stage, there would be 1,736,704. A rigid examination, by arithmetic, on the ground of the existence; and if not in existence could not be facts ascertained, brings us to the very numbers recorded in Exodus as the correct computation.

FALSE ASSUMPTION AS TO THE NUMBER OF THE

The same may be said in regard to the putation and conclusion of the bishop, in reference to the number of the first born being only 22,000, involving the certainty (on the assumption that this means all the first born in existence at the time of the Exodus) that in a population of 2,000,000, each mother in Israel must have had on an average forty-two sons! According to the story in the Pentateuch, Bishop Colenso says, that is the fact. But again he has started from incertain and unwarrantable data. The number of the first born, in the reckoning, is only of those born from and after the Exodus. This being assumed, there is no difficulty whatever. And we have the same right to this premise that the bishop has to his; nay, this supposition not being ontradicted by anything in the history, and being rendered probable by the context, and every difficulty being removed by it, it is an acknowledged canon of interpretation that none other is admissible. And the number of the first born computed, being of one year, the year of the Exolus and of the establishment of the Levitical Priesthood, instead of forty years, or fifty, there

is no contradiction, but harmony. Now you perceive, the suppositions of the bishop, and the calculations based upon them stultify themselves. It would have been impossible; at any time, to have incorporated them into the history of the nation, and got them admitted by the people. If it is inevitable, from the history, that every mother had forty-two sons, and yet the history in that thing is a lie, the history itself The forgery would have been discovered, in an instant. You might as well affirm that counterfeit | 000, the case is no better, according to Colenso, ble to Jefferson Davis, and the interest to be collected only in Richmond, could get a circulation, chapter, namely, that the land was filled with here, in New York, as genuine government treasury notes. The supposition that this whole com- Egyptians, and therefore Pharaoh sought to opmunity would accept of such stuff, and pay a press, keep down, diminish and destroy them, and You should know these things, as you alone can tunes in it, is not more incredible, than that the Jewish community would recognize this as their own authentic history and bind themselves, under awful penalties, to obey the laws set down in it as divine, and undergo martyrdom rather than relinquish the customs set down in it, if that history was made up of such monstrous blunders as this teacher pretends, or such stories as they could not but have known to be false, in a moment, You would not trust a man with six pence, or take his word for anything, who should dare to bring you an account of the life of your father and his family, in which he had deliberately set t down as a fact that your father had forty-two sons and as many girls born of one mother, and that you yourself were the first born, and making the whole history hinge upon that pretended fact, that enormous and palpable falsehood. And it is be remembered that a history with such lies, eing brought to these Jews, as this history, and ystem of laws, in the Pentateuch, were brought and published, could no more get acceptance, or be endorsed, than a history which should come to you concerning your own ancestry and your own personal circumstances, full of palpable forgeries and lies, and for which, nevertheless, the author not only demanded your belief, but required you to pay a large sum for the publication and circu-

lation of the same. COLENSO'S IDEA OF REVELATION.

But according to these pretended demonstra tions by Bishop Colenso, there is nothing of truth left in the Pentateuch, not one iota. It is a volume of lies and contradictions, packed and positive, from beginning to end. They are not mistakes, but voluntary, artificial, painstaking fabrications, involving the exercise of as much arith metic in the primal invention of the falsehoods as Bishop Colenso has displayed in the detection and demonstration of them. The very snatches of divine inspiration interspersed, as Bishop Coenso thinks, with this mass of intentional imposture, are proved to be equally an invention and retence, for the same purpose, whatever that may have been, for which the whole body of lies was invented and put together.

And yet, Bishop Colenso does not hesitate to ay, notwithstanding all this, that the Pentateuch, his body of lies, beyond any of Munchausen's does not therefore cease to contain the true word of God, with all things necessary for salvation, to e profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness." It is, in his view, an ntegral portion of the volume of divine inspira-

All things necessary for salvation, and yet, the very things connected with the revealing of salvation, and the promise of it, and the manner, demonstrated to have been an impossibility and a lie; the Passover an impossibility, the system of acrifices an impossibility, the truths which the aspired writers of the New Testament used, for illustration of the method of salvation, a falsehood, and the whole work an example of instruction in unrighteousuess, with details of most cruel and repulsive laws, (according to Bishop olenso) set forth for the establishment of cruelty, (according to Bishop Colenso) under the authority ascribed to them of personal direct inspiration, a THUS SAITH THE LORD! If such a volume is regarded by Bishop Colenso as conaining the true word of God, then it is easy to see that his idea of divine inspiration is simply such, that the Koran might meet its requisitions, as well as the Bible.

And the aim of such representations is to cast off, as a superstitious burden, the claim of plenary inspiration, and deliver mankind from the religion of the book of positive revelation into the freedom of the Spirit, untrammeled by the Word. The effect of a revelation not only consistent with intentional falsehood, as well as ignorance and error, but made up of such falsehood, must be to explode the idea and reality of a divine revelation altogether, as the reason and common sense of mankind have always entertained it. The effect liever may choose whatever image or ghost preis to make the Bible itself a book of old wives' sents itself to his vision, for the divine apparition,

must produce, when the superstructure falls, under which so many pious souls, in every generaunder which mankind have so long labored, of the Pentateuch being a work of veracity or history. This is worse than open infidelity, inas-

much as the offer of a loaf half made up of arsenic would be worse than a refusal of bread, altogether. A man could live longer without bread, than if he ate poison. WHERE THIS EFFORT LANDS US.

On the mildest construction, this effort gives us over to the empire of doubt and darkness. The great ruling characteristic of a believer must be uncertainty and suspicion, if falsehood be the demonstrated certainty, and truth the uncertainty. The element of faith itself must be a savage, ealous, critical scepticism, and a negation of the possibility of absolute truth, or the claim of infallible inspiration.

The desperate and headlong criticism of this writer leaves not one particle of truth or reality remaining. There was no such character or person as Moses, no such nation as that of the Israeltes, no conflict with Pharaoh, no Exodus from Egypt, no giving of the law, no Passover, no Tabernacle, no miracles, because the book in which they are related is proved a falsehood. Colenso seems to accept of the history of Jacob as a fact, and to admit that he had twelve sons; but there is no authority for that, except this very Pentateuch! Yet, reasoning on that assumption, Colenso sets down the number of Jacob's descendants in Egypt at the Exodus as 2,000 or 5,000 at the uttermost. Take this as truth, and every chapter and verse following are lies. Indeed everything is an impossibility. Colenso makes a plain view of the battle, and made no attempt to difficulty out of the assembling of the congregation. But all the assembly could no more get in at the door of the Tabernacle, if there were only 5,000, than if there were five million. If 5,000, the whole of the work is a patch work of lies could not have been endured, not for one moment. from beginning to end, there being no possibility of any of these transactions as recorded. If 600 .notes on the United States Government, made paya- though no worse. If only 5,000, the ground fact of the whole parrative as related in the first that ground fact is proved an impossibility and a lie, and all the consequences built upon it fall. There is neither oppression, nor increase, nor Exodus, nor interposition of Jehovah.

But if 600 000 be taken, then this number be ing proved false, all the succeeding transactions built upon it are equally false, whether professing to be miraculous or ordinary. If there were not this number, Jehovah did not interpose, for his interposition and the method of it, and the system of laws which made a part of it, are true number; and if that number is false, every interposition thus attributed to Jehovah is a falsehood laid to God's account, and nothing said of omes into doubt, disrepute and darkness.

And to suppose that God would adopt such

Yet Bishop Colenso tells us that all his demontrations of all the falsehoods in the Pentateuch, he conclusion inevitable that it is not do not, in the least, impair the real worth of the Pentateuch as an integral part of the volume of divine reveation. They only teach us how to use it, and relieve and deliver us from the necessity of regarding it as divine. They only deliver us from bondage, and bring us out into the rational liberty of the Spirit, not trammelled by any necessity of regarding or consulting the letter. The Pentateuch s still good for what inspiration can be found in t; just as rebel currency is good for so much as you can get in the market for it, or as the South Sea stock is still good, as having once been

WHAT IS LEFT, AND THE AMOUNT OF WORTH IN IT After a demonstration, which he considers triamphant, that the Pentateuch is such a book of alsehoods as he describes, Bishop Colenso consoles us with the assurance that he has not injured the work as a portion of the Bible, but that the announcement of Jehovah in the 3d and 6th chapters of Exodus, as the I AM, is a truth of diviue revelation, for the utterance of which the author of this book of lies, whether he were Moses or some other man, was specially inspired, and strengthened of God to express it to others, as the be in command, even for an hour, who is only object of their faith. Inspired and strengthened of God, that is, to tell a deliberate falsehood, for such the narrative conveying this inspiration turns out to be, by Bishop Colenso's own demonstration. And the circumstance of this inspired person thus lying, the fact of his setting the only true utterance in a texture of lies, and representing God, himself, as the author of those lies, does not affect the nature of the truth, which remains eternally true, in respect to the attributes of Jehovah!

But all the lies which this inspired person tells, he tells in the name of this very Jehovah, whose grand attribute, whatever be the announcement of his name, if he sanctions this book, if he were the inspirer of these lies, is falsehood. And the result, if this monstrous fabrication should gain credit, must be the extirpation of such inspiration out of the world as of no authority or worth ; the destruction of divine revelation.

And this is the intention. This scheme of doub and darkness, mist and fog, out of which each be-

truths, in known and recognized shape and record,

and may be introduced into liberty. "Many," says a writer in England, "have looked forward, with great interest, to the publication of the Bishop of Natal's work, as one peculiarly fitted to give a great impetus to the spread of true and spiritual views of the Bible, to put an end to the bondage of innumerable souls to the letter which killeth, and to usher them into a new and tion, have assembled. He declares that he has better way, a way of the spirit which giveth life. been enabled of God to see through the delusions and wherein is the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free."

That is the style of this recent phase of modern infidelity. On the other hand, Christ Jesus based his own faith, and that of his followers. ON A WRITTEN RECORD. IN THE VOLUME OF THE BOOK IT IS WRITTEN. There, still, we rest, and the world will rest, not only undisturbed but greatly strengthened, by the melancholy profaneness and absurdity of the efforts to discredit those records which our Divine Redeemer teaches us are God's infallible Word.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OFFICERS DEMORALIZED-HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM To the Editors of The Principia. The condition of the Army of the Potomac is Gen. Halleck.

"I think it my duty to call your attention to the unsoldierly and dangerous conduct of many brigade and some division commanders of the forces sent here, from the Peninsula. Every word and act and intention is discouraging, and calculated to break down the spirits of the men. and produce disaster. One commander of a corps who was ordered to march from Manassas Junction to join me near Groverton, although he was only five miles distant, failed to get up at all, and worse still, fell back to Manassas, without a fight, and in plain hearing, at less than three miles distance, of a furious battle, which raged all day. It was only in consequence of peremptory orders that he joined me, next day.

"One of his Brigades, the Brigadier-General which professed to be looking for his division, absolutely remained all day at Centerville, in join. What renders the whole matter worse, these are both officers of the Regular Army, who do not hold back from ignorance, or fear. constant talk, indulged in publicly, and in proniscuous company, is that "the Army of the Potomac will not fight," that they are demoralized by withdrawal from the Peninsula, &c. When influence is very bad among those in subordinate

among officers of high rank in the Potomac Army, arising in all instances from personal feeling in relation to changes of Commander-in-chief them, and they were more and mightier than the and others. These men are mere tools or parasites, but their example is producing and must stop it. Its source is beyond my reach, though its effect is very perceptible, and very danger-ous. I am endeavoring to do all I can, and will most assuredly put them where they shall fight or run away. My advice to you (I give with freedom, as I know you will not misunderstand it) is, that in view of any satisfactory results, you draw back this army to the intrenchments in front of Washington, and set to work, in that secure place, to reorganize and rearrange it. You may avoid great disaster, by doing so. I cannot consider the matter except in a purely military light, and it is bad enough and great enough t make some action necessary. Where there is no heart in their leaders, and every disposition grounded upon the fact of that number being the to hang back, much cannot be expected from the

The above is from a dispatch of General Pope to the General-in-Chief, Gen. Halleck, dated 1st him or of his dealings, by such a writer, can be Sept. 1862, and published, a few days ago, in the trusted. The truth itself, if told by such a liar, Tribune, with Gen. Pope's report of the campaign in Virginia. It reveals a state of "demoralization among officers of high rank in the Potomac nedium of inspiration, is an absurdity. To sup- Army," at once deplorable and alarming. And ose that, intending a revelation of himself, God it is because of this, that I here call attention to yould choose to interleave it in fragments that it, as a matter that demands immediate and could not be separated from the text of such false- thorough reform. For, from the intelligence that hoods, but if received, must involve, also, the re- reaches us, from day to day, it appears that mat ception of the lies! If God did not intend a reve- ters are not yet much changed for the better ation of himself, but what we have received as nor, so far as appears, has anything been done such only dropped out by accident, or by the na- at all adequate to accomplish the needed refor tive inspiration of some soul, thinking about God, mation. Only think of it; Brigade and Division who then proceeded to set those thoughts in a Commanders speaking and acting with the studi frame work of falsehoods, as a part of them, then ed intention of "breeking down the spirits of o affirm this as a divine inspiration, is, itself, sac- the men, and producing disaster!" No wonder rilege, if not blasphemy. If God did intend a that Pope was defeated. He might have been evelation, he would not have chosen liars for his annihilated. That he was not, we owe more to aessengers, nor would he have wrought miracles the bad generalship of the rebel officers than to the good generalship of our own.

When General Burnside took command, had the same great difficulty to encounter. In all his proof of its being not a true history, and fact, he had not only the enemy to contend with but his own officers. McClellan it is true, had been removed, but his "tools and parasites were still in their respective commands, and when he proposed to advance on the enemy, they "held back," discouraged the men, and said the Army of the Potomac will not fight." Is there any wonder that General Burnside should decline to command such officers? His resigna tion was an act of the highest patriotism. And now that General Hooker has been a

cointed to succeed him in command, he has the

ame difficulties to encounter with these men and, unless they are removed, every one of them what but similar disasters can be expected? As Gen. Pope truly observes: "Where there is no heart in their leaders, and every disposition to hold back, much cannot be expected from the men." These officers, of whom Gen. Pope com plains, have no heart in the war. They appea o have gone into the Army to receive good pay -have a good time-hurt nobody, and, above all, not get hurt themselves. Some are, doubt less, idle loafers, some are probably rebel-sympa thizers. Let the Army be cleared of all such. Above all, let the old rubbish that McClellan lei behind, be clean swept out. No officer should suspected of either disloyalty or incompetency There ought to be no croakers among our Commanding Generals. What I say, then, is: let the Army of the Po-

tomac be cleared of all dead weights, of all officers, whether of high or low rank, who will not fight; and, having filled their places with men full of hope and spirit-with men full of fightthen-but not till then, go ahead, General Hook

From a Soldier in the Army.-The fo lowing is an extract of a Letter from a private, in the army of Gen. Banks, who is over sixty years of age. We have long known him, as a respectable citizen of Western New York, a veteran in the ranks of freedom. We hope to receive more from the same hand.

CAMP STEVENS, LA., LAFOURCHE DISTRICT,) THIBODEAUX, February 6, 1863. We have been here, for some weeks. I have eceived some six papers from you. It is very refreshing and instructive to read the Principia.

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for 'The Principia' one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters.'

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

6, Anyindividual who will get up a club ornot less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission-7. Each new subscriber, including those above men-tioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

Much I wish I had power to contribute to the value of the inestimable sheet. The fundamental doctrines it inculcates, take root, here, a little more freely than at home. The colored people here are more intelligent than I had expected. They are communicative, and make their impression favorably on hunker democrats, in our army. One who formerly thought an abolitionist worse than a secessionist, does not appear disturbed with the most ultra anti-slavery utterances.—But the reformer's work will not soon be over-the work for this region is great-will require many

faithful laborers, to impart right principles, to

white and black. When will politicians learn what awaits those who oppose the right? It appears to me, Gov. Seymour will soon look back upon his dictum (not argument) to show the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln unconstitutional, with some regret. It is, to my view, the only cure for the ills of our country. My only regret is that the whole iniquity is not swept away, by the Proclamation. But we need more discipline. God's ways are not as man's ways, and in the path of duty, individuals may safely wait the accomplishment of His own purposes. That a glorious future is in store for our country, I cannot doubt. We are to pass a fiery ordeal. Whom the Lord oveth he chasteneth. We are a young nation thus described by Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to and though a guilty one, I feel this refuge for the oppressed of government-ridden Europe will not be broken un.

APPRECIATION OF GENERALS BUT-LER AND BANKS IN ENGLAND.

The following paragraphs are from articles by Gen. Perronet Thompson, in the Bradford Advertiser, in England. The proclamation of Emancipation in this country has done what we knew it would in that; it has stirred the heart of the nasses, who only waited for the word from us. showing that our cause was that of freedom. It has been our own fault that the masses have not declared themselves on our side, long since They only desired to see us on the side of God justice and freedom.

England has got over the pro-slavery fallacies; the shallowest, openest, most discreditable, that ever were sent to the limbo of defeated frauds.

"The struggle is for empire," said the noodles. Yes, as the struggle with the garroters is for em pire. The garroter fights for empire over his eighbor's neck and purse-strings, and his opponents for empire to put him down. The South ebelled and captured the government's forts, in pursuance of an undisguised plan for the exter sion of slavery all over the world. And there were men not absolutely without habits of business, nor altogether fresh to forming a judgment on public questions, who thought the people England "swinish multitude" enough, to be told that this was not a war for slavery.

Foul-mouthed falsehood against the leading weapon used. Neither ministerial abuse nor rebel proscription will put him down. Anyhody which tells a man, in the rudest terms, it was false, and he knew it was false. Intellige Americans say the war will last three years, and giving him two years to come to office, and one to settle the business afterwards. The set made at him by the Holy Allies on the two sides of the Atlantic, led clearly to this conclusion; either this, or the daughter of the North, will have grind and uncover the leg. It wo seemly that with him any of his revilers should attempt to treat. This comes of indulging in il

anguage against the absent.
If a war with America is, in the long run, to be n England. The abusive attack on General But er was only part and portion of the scheme v the verbal recognition of the rebellious happily defeated; in the language of the vernacular, which is often expressive, they have tried it on, and it would not do. The attempt, and not the deed confounds them.

The address of the successor of Gen. Butle t New Orleans, is about the most unhappy that ould be devised. It takes the points the worst nemies in Europe have selected, to charge the Northern Government withal, and puts them in the mouth of a Northern commander. It will go or proof, how little use there is in doing anyning, till it is known how to distinguish the nan whose heart is in the business. The above was in the printer's hands, when

the meetings in London and Bradford gave a turn to the question as regards England. and is itself again; and Lancashire distress may look up with hope. The Emancipation Society has cut the garrote. You will not be made the cat's paw for the proposed World Slavery of the Working Classes. You have had a narrow escape; the proposal was made in set terms, and cape; the proposal was made in set terms, and ministers jumped at it, to the extent a regard for safety would admit, and a little more. With their own bodily organs, they recogized the for-eign branch of the Alliance, and were obliged to at their words with disgrace. You see what ou have had to deal with, and have still. There s a rattle-snake in the bed, so do not go to sleep it, too hastily. In America, your cause is on oot. No foreign alliances for the rebellion; but 150,000 negro soldiers to put it down, and the rest of the four millions returned to cotton-growing, instead of the cart-whip, and Peace and Union. with all who accept the terms in time. On those who hold out, a day too long, a thumping tax towards the expenses of the war, not exceeding the present value of their probable gains by the exerous victor should impose. Your enemies England and America are beaten. In England, great new men are arising; though the old blood has deserted, like Bourmont at Waterloo. T. PERRONET THOMPSON

Gen. Thompson, in a private letter, says; Within these few days, the meetings in London and Bradford have given a complete turn to the mestion, as regards England. "The good effect of the meetings will be, that

the apostates and the time-servers will hold their ongues. Men whose object was to get the Emancipation question into their hands, by a eigned support, will be obliged to come out in ts favor, or allow their subordinates to do it. There has been a great deal of this kind of manœuvering going on.

I remain, yours very truly T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

Secret of its suppression by Gen. Banks. Our readers will have noticed the suppre of the New Orleans Delta newspaper, by Gen Banks, and its transfer to new hands. They will have noticed, likewise, the gratification of rebeldom, and of its Northern addenda, with the operation. The secret is now out. The measure was necessary, as a means of aiding Gen. Banks, in his favorite project of neutralizing the President's Proclamation. The following is from a New Orleans Correspondent of the Evening Post of Feb.

From the best information I can obtain, the artiele which has caused the "former editorial con-nection" to "cease," as announced by the Delta of the 10th instant, was one headed "The Present

lowing sentences:
"It seems to be conceded now, on all bands that slavery of the Africans has actually ceased to exist, wherever the national flag flies, and that the peculiar institution of the South, writhing under the death blow of the President's proch mation, is doomed to a speedy extinction, in all the states of this Union.

this fact, the better it will be for them. The world never retrogrades. What has been can never be again. The institution of slavery can never more be fastened upon any of the territory of this Union. Why not accept this fact, as one of inexorable destiny, and make the best of it? Why delude ourselves with the idea that the rebels will yet be successful, and return to Louisiana crowned with the garlands of victory? When was the new and popular idea ever overcome by the old and conservative idea ?

"The question then recurs: What are the planters of this state to do? Are they to adapt hemselves to the present condition of things; or fold their hands over, and warm their hearts, with a mere delusion? Disastrous as their fate now is, it may become still worse. The value of the soil they own, depends upon the harvest it produces. Thousand of itinerant laborers are wandering over the state, eagerly anxious to be employed, and on the only terms fixed by inevitable destiny-'a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.' These laborers are fitted for the work, their value to the planters, at the present moment, is inestimable, for their places cannot be immediately supplied, from any other quarter. It is true, and no one doubts the fact, their skin is black; but their muscle is immense, and their sinews tough, and their frames like iron. All they ask is a leader. upon whom to rely, and justice as between man and man. And on what principle of morals or politics can a laborer be deemed not worthy of his hire? They stand ready to fall in, and make their own living, and a handsome profit for their

"If you do not forthwith proceed to hire your own negroes, and pay them just wages for fair work, they will leave you and obtain employment

Our readers will remember that we quoted the above passage some days ago, as a hopeful sign of discussion in the South; we did not then think the journal which spoke thus bravely and justly would be, at once, suppressed by a Massachusetts general .- Eds. Evening Post.]

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

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FREE LECTURES FOR FREEDOM.

A course of free lectures on the Principles of Constitutional Liberty, for the crushing of the rebellion, and restoration of the Union, is to be delivered in the Church of the Puritans. The first lecture it is expected will be given by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wednesday evening, the 11th, on the guarantees of personal freedom, in the Constitution, as the means of settling our conflict.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

As proposed by Rev. Albert Barnes, and the New York Observer.

Unfounded Assumptions—Ignoring important facts.

Nothing, in the discussions of the opportunity nents of radical abolitionists-styling themselves "Conservative"—is more notorious than the coolness with which they assume, as the data of their arguments, the essential points in debate, including important facts, taking for granted, as facts, what have been proved to be without any foundation, and ignoring or virtually denying the best established facts of the history of slavery and emancipation, in our own times.

The article in the N. Y. Observer, now under review, including its extracts from Mr. Barnes. is by no means exempt from this criticism, severe as it may seem.

Take away its unfounded assumptions, its im plications of false facts, its oblivious oversight of well established facts, and the whole structure of its plan of pacification disappears. The careful and intelligent reader of our last number must have perceived this. In some particulars, the historical fallacy was then noticed by us, but its full extent was not traced.

I. IGNORING THE MILITARY EXPERIMENT. The proposal to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union, while leaving slavery in the States untouched, coolly ignores the fact that an experiment of more than a year and a half, with an army of more than half a million of men, af an expense of a thousand millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of more than a hundred thousand precious lives, had demonstrated, to the entire

The key-note of this article is found in the fol- that the thing could never be done-that a conviction of this fact lies at the basis of the threatened foreign intervention-that it necessiated the President's long delayed and unwilling proclamation of freedom, that the necessity is admitted and acquiesed in, by loyal Democrats, and Democratic Generals; and that northern disloyalty, at first open, then smothered, has at length broke out, openly, again, and is now opposing the enforcement of the Proclamation, in

the hope and with the prediction that, by making it a nullity, a peace on the basis of tolerated slavery (precisely on the plan of Mr. Barnes and the Observer) may be patched up between the North and the South; this movemnt constituting that same "great northern reaction, now going on" of which the Observer regards "these views of Mr. Barnes, as the most remarkable index,"

Take away from the community and especially from the political leaders and the military patrons and favorites of " the great Northern reaction," the conviction that the rebellion cannot be put down while slavery exists, and the attempt to defeat the emancipation Proclamation would never have been entered upon by the disloyal, nor dreaded by the loyal. Convince the country that the rebellion can be suppressed and the Union restored without emancipation, and the general unity witnessed a year and a half ago, would be suddenly restored, and the dispute about emancipation would be hushed.* But for the general prevalence of that conviction among all parties, loyal and disloyal, among the antislavery and the pro-slavery, the community never had been disturbed with the debate, and the "views of Mr. Barnes" and of the Observer would never have seen the light, would never have been elicited or called for. It was the discovery that the rebellion could not be put down without the help of the hated negro slaves, that suggested and inspired the boasted "Northern

What moral right, then, has Mr. Barnes, what right has the Observer, to assume and take for granted, the probability of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union, without emancipation, when the history of the war, the present position and action of all parties, including their own, bear unequivocal testimony to the general belief of the falsity of the assumption? If this were not their own belief, why did they include a "gradual compensated emancipation" in their Conditions of Peace," since they repudiate any measures based on the intrinsic wrong of slavery, any act of justice to the oppressed and

the wronged, as such?" They either knew, or they did not know, that the attempt to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union, with slavery, had been tried, and had proved a failure. If they did not know it, they knew less than the mass of reading and intelligent people, at home and abroad, whom they are aspiring to instruct. If they did know it, they ought not to propose measures based on the assumption of the contrary.

II. IGNORING THE SLAVE-TRADE EXPERIMENT.

So in respect to the slave-trade. They either knew, or they did not know, that efforts for its suppression, for half a century, have proved a failure, and the hope of it, during the existence of slavery, abandoned by Naval Commanders who have had the best opportunity of trying it. If they did know this, they ought not to amuse slave trade, while tolerating slavery, as one of their "Conditions of Peace." If they were ignorant of it, or out of their ignorance.

III. NEUTRALITY AND STATE RIGHTS EXPERIMENT. Just so, in regard to Neutrality, and State Rights. If they had not learned, from our own history, the impracticability of the former, and the culmination in rebellion, of the latter, they should have acquainted themselves with the facts of the case. If they did know that neither non-interference, nor the full recognition of all State rights claimed by the slaveholders did not prevent this rebellion, they should not have assumed that a concession, on this point, would restore peace.

IV. EXPERIMENT OF REFUSING TO DO JUSTICE. In respect, likewise, to abstaining from meamight be made. Was it not known to Mr. Barnes and the Observer, that the Federal Government had always been free from the imputation of any transgression of "Southern rights"-" State portion of our national history, by assuming that

restore, for the future, that peace and unity which they could not, in the time past, preserve? religious teachers, to ignore those fundamental principles of justice and equity, which our forefathers, and all standard writers on Civil Government, civil law, and civil polity, have unitedly regarded as the foundation stones of political and legal science, and which the Bible commands as obligatory, is it quite fair to carry the ignoring process still further, and ignore, likewise, the plain and authenticated history of our own country, nay, of our own times, the events and processes that have passed, under our own eyes, the burdens that have rested and that do still rest upon our own shoulders, the history and the now existing facts that attest, in letters of blood and of fire, that all this ignoring of equity, and justice, has profited us nothing, as a people, but has brought upon us, as the fruit of our own ways, the result of own devices, the terrible calamities we are now suffering? Must history, must statistics, must the now enacting drama, of which ourselves are the actors and the subjects, be all ignored, as non-existent, in order that conservative prudence may successfully persuade a misguided and transgressing people that, under the control of Divine Providence, the path

thorough, radical equity and justice? V. ASSUMPTION THAT THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS

to national peace and safety is not the path of

What shall we say of the assumption of Mr Barnes, that "any scheme of benevolence, any act of justice to the oppressed and wronged, as such, any redressing of old grievances, or any rendering of tardy justice, long delayed, any proposed amendments of the Constitution as a basis or a promised *pledge*, valuable as they might be, in themselves, and incidental as they may be, in the prosecution of the war, would be from its design; would be a violation of the Constitution; would properly subject an Executive

May it be coolly assumed, without proof, that the Constitution is oblivious of "benevolence justice to the oppressed, the wronged, as such" -as oblivious of "the intrinsic wrong of slavery"-as it is here represented to be? Is the writer, or is the endorser of this sentiment quite certain that the Constitution was not 'ordained and established,' by the "people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to" 'themselves and their posterity?" Are they quite certain that the "oppressed and wronged" are not a portion of "the people of the United States" whose "liberty" the Constitution was 'ordained and established' to 'secure?' Can they point to any clause or syllable of the Constitution that denies this, or that excludes "the oppressed and wronged," who most need

precious lives, had demonstrated, to the entire conviction of the most skeptical and unwilling, principle, against slavery.

on every other subject, are enforced by the Courts,) conflicts with the Preamble, from which we have just quoted, or from its application to all the "oppressed, and the wronged?" Are they certain that all the Constitutional safeguards of personal freedom are not the Constitutional right of all "the people of the United States," alike? Can they point to any excluding, or discriminating, or excepting clause? Are they certain that the Constitution does not authorize and even require the Federal Government to prohibit slavery in the States, whether in time of war or of peace? How else could the "United States guarantee, to every State in this Union, a republican form of Government," or give effect to the provision that "No person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law ?" Can Mr. Barnes, or can the Observer show that these provisions can benefit anybody, if they cannot benefit "the oppressed and wronged, as such ?" For whom, if not for such, are

At a time when increasing thousands are claiming the Constitution for liberty, what propriety is there, in the unsupported assumption that i protects or tolerates slavery? It will be in time to charge upon the Constitution of our country. such impiety toward God, such treachery to mankind, when the allegation can be proved. A construction of the Constitution originating with slaveholders, and culminating in the slaveholders' rebellion, is not to be taken on assumption, without proof.

governments established, or laws made and en-

forced? For what other objects have either

the Bible and the Declaration of Independence

VI. ASSUMPTION THAT THE WAR IS NOT FOR LIBERTY. Neither is that other assumption of Mr. Barnes in the same connexion, that a war against the pro-slavery rebellion, in the interest and for the supremacy of slavery, can be otherwise than war for the overthrow of slavery, for " the secur ity" of the liberties of " the people of the United States"-the whole of them, according to the de clared objects of the Constitution, in its Preamble-which Preamble, by the way, is the key designed to unlock the meaning of the whole instrument, as standard writers on the legal rules of interpretation affirm, and as the Courts, except upon the slavery question, maintain.

VII. ASSUMPTION THAT MAN'S LAW CAN ANNUL GOD'S

Then, there is another assumption-more more strous, still-that if the Constitution does not equire nor authorize the 'execution of justice for all them that are oppressed,' the Government, the Executive, would, properly, be subject to impeachment," just as though man's Constitutions of Civil Government could annul God's own everlasting Constitution of Civil Government, as revealed in his holy word. Of the impiety of this, we may speak, in another place, if we do not forget it. It is of the gratuitous assumption, that we are speaking, now.

VIII. ASSUMPTION THAT IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION IS

Another astonishing assumption of Mr. Barnes -an inexcusable ignoring of historical factscommendingly circulated by the Observer is, that the public with a proposal to put down the gradual emancipation would be practicable and beneficial, while "the immediate emancipation of from the State Department which the President four millions of people, held in slavery, unused never saw till they were pointed out to him in of the facts, they were behind the average of the to read, a people unaccustomed to provide for popular intelligence, and should have increased themselves," &c., would be followed with "evils" t in flames.

esentations like these? Especially, as coming and war. com such a quarter! Were it the utterance of ome political demagogue, intent only on duping the people, or of some ignorant money-making day-book and ledger, and "takes the paper" only for its advertisements, Prices Current, and quotapreceding, from the lips of some profane and vulgar victim of colorphobia, we should be at no loss how to regard it and speak of it. But what shall we say, when it comes from the pen of a popular and world renowned clergyman, a sures based on justice and equity, similar remarks | learned commentator on the scriptures, the author of two volumes on the slavery question, and appears in the columns of a religious journal enjoying the patronage of the leading pastors of a large and respectable religious sect? To Rights"-from considerations of justice and charge upon such gentlemen the grossest igno equity to the slave? Why then ignore that rance, on a subject of such importance, and general interest, in respect to which the whole com any disregard of such equity and justice, could munity has, long since, been flooded with the most authentic and ample information, this would be regarded the height of impoliteness When it is gravely proposed, by venerated and want of courtesy. To impute to them a willful and deliberate falsification of the facts, or a reckless carelessness in their statements, would be deemed still more objectionable and offensive. What, then, shall we say of them? We can only leave them to choose for themselves which horn of the dilemma they prefer to be impaled upon. On such a subject, and with ample means of information, no man, especially ne public writer or editor, has a right to be ignorant, or to affect ignorance, by ignoring the known historical facts, while undertaking to lead the

public sentiment of the country. Seriously-are we to conclude that the great est events of this nineteenth century, the very events that have most attracted the public attention, elicited the most intense interest, the most earnest debates in legislatures, and caused the greatest revolutions in society, and most marked changes of individual and public sentiment, have escaped the attention of these gentlemen? Have they forgotten how the proposed act of British West India Emancipation was opposed by similar predictions of disaster: how the records of the then previous emancipations, exhibited to Parliament, in documentary form, completely silenced those objections, how the oft-repeated "horrors of St. Domingo" were proved to have been the effects, not of emancipation, but, in the first instance, of the neglect of it; and, in the second instance, after a period of freedom, peace, and prosperity, of the perfidious attempt of Napoleon, and the French, to re-enslave the freedmen? Has the story of Toussant L'Overture never been perused by them? Have they forgotten, or have they never known, how, to satisfy, if possible, all parties, the Act of emancipation left it optional with the planters and their several colonial Legislatures, whether to emanci pate immediately, and completely, receiving their compensation money in hand, or to institute a four or six years gradual process, called ar apprenticeship, not receiving the compensation money till it was terminated? Have they for gotten, or have they never known, or do they choose to ignore the fact that the planters of Antigua and Bermuda, after all their affected fears of murder, blood-shed and anarchy, adventured, for the sake of getting their compensation money in hand in advance, to run the risk of their throats and their firesides, and proclaim immediate emancination at once? Have they forgotten, or never known, the perfect success of the experiment, as afterwards attested by the planters themselves, their colonial magistrates, Governors, and legislatures, certified to the British Parliament, and announced by the British Oueen? Have they never seen, or have they his former error, on this subject, and his acknowledgment that the experiment was a triumphant

success? Have they forgotten, or never known,

facts, in the volumes of Messrs. Thome and Kimball, of Joseph Sturge, and of Mr. Candler, witnesses beyond suspicion, who, successively and separately, travelled in the Islands, and collected the facts, at an early day, nor the later testinonies of Rev. Mr. Bleeby, and Mr. Sewall, uncontradicted only by interested speculators, sympathizers with pro-slavery rebellion, and such nendacious journals as the New York Herald and the London Times, whose contradiction is equivalent to testimony?

And have they not heard of the similar experinent of gradualism and apprenticeship of the serfs in Russia, how similar vexations attended and complete liberation? Not to know these facts is not to know enough to write on the subject. To know them and ignore them, and as-God or man ordained civil Government? Let

Heaven be praised that if these things are nidden from the wise and prudent, or ignored by them, they are not unknown to the great masses of the community, including common day-laborers and their children. They are not unknown to the operatives of Manchester and of Lowell, nor to the hard handed yeomanry of central New York, who were among the juvenile associates and school-mates of Rev. Albert Barnes. Much as-on other subjects-they may have gratefully learned from him, it is now high time for him to make inquiries of them. If the millioniares of Philadelphia and New York, the Compting Houses of Chestnut Street and Wall Street, the parlors of Fifth Avenue, and of upper-ten-dom in the Key Stone City, with all their gilded libraries and gas lights, are thus groping in Egyptian darkness, that may be felt; if this is all the light afforded them by their pulpits and religious journals, we commend them, for better information, to the superintendents and scholars of colored Sabbath schools, in either of those cities, where they cannot fail to learn much, of matters concerning which they are now either willingly oblivious or ignorant.

If learned religious teachers, clergymen, authors, and editors, desire to retain the respect, the confidence, not to say veneration, of the great masses of humanity, by whom they are surrounded, they should take care not to seem ignorant of the times and the country in which they live, nor mobservant or indifferent to the facts that vitaly concern everybody, and especially the laboring

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

The leaders of this people not only cause them to err, but falsify their principles, and guarantee them for error and absurdity to other nations. Such has been the effect of our foreign diplomacy in the hands of Mr. Seward. It has degraded, slandered and weakened us, and strengthened the cause of the rebels.

The New York Tribune informs us that "some of the diplomatic dispatches issued from the State Department at Washington could never have been seen by the President; dispatches have been sent the printed volume."

If this charge is true, Mr. Seward ought not to their stock of knowledge, in that direction, be- which "no pen could describe," that "such an act | be endured any longer in the Cabinet. For the fore proposing to manufacture legislation out of immediate emancipation, would, in all human credit of the President, we hope it is true; we hope the President did not see any of the degrad ing assurances, sent from Mr. Seward to foreign powers, in regard to our policy in this rebellion

Speaking of Seward's invitation to the rebels to come back to the places that are waiting for them in Washington, the Tribune says that our "govern vorshipper of mammon, who studies only his ment would be fairly concluded (we suppose he means bound) by Gov. Seward's indirect proffer, if the rebel chiefs should see fit to act upon it tions of Stocks, were it but the echo of both the by choosing members to the next Congress, and sending them to Washington. To exclude them from seats-much more to turn them back, at our lines, or deal with them in any way as traitors, would be flagrantly inconsistent with the assurances given in behalf of our government in Gov. Seward's dispatch."

Does the Tribune speak thus in carnest or in

Mr. Seward's information to the French Minis ter, that our Congress is a Constitutional forum for convention and debate, where the alienated parties, in other words the rebels, may take their vacant seats and discuss and determine the policy of our government, is little short of treason. It is absurd to imagine that our government would or could be bound by any such foolish expressions. But it is melancholy that any person entertaining such views should be retained for a moment, in any position of trust or influence. The New York Herald endorses Mr. Seward's

proffer to the rebels, and thinks it will hold, and is very anxious to have it carried out, being sure that it would put an end at once to rebellion at the South and abolitionism at the North.

BACK BONE.

He feedeth on lies. Hogs fed on madder show the color in their bones. Cut a piece of roast pork, fatted in this way down to the bone, and you will find the bone dyed red. Thus the lies that Satan feeds for swill, to his followers, go into their bones. And such is the process where a nation, a people, are treated with false principles, and made to receive and believe as truth what is contrary to God and righteousness. It goes into their bones. It does this through the muscular tissues, lodging last in the periosteum, which itself passes into bone. If a country would have bone, back bone, it must have truth and free dom to feed upon. If a country would have back bone, in its President, it must send upon him such influences, through the periosteum, which is the Senate and House of Representatives, that his bones shall harden and grow, in the right way. It must surround him with a tissue of good influences and counsels. If the country keep bad men in power, when it might appoint good ones, or if the country receive, endure, and countersign false principles, falsifications of the Constitution, admissions of injustice, as prerogatives of State Sovereignty, whose is the fault?

The people turneth not to him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the Lord of hosts Therefore the Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, branch and rush, in one day. The ancient and honorable, he is the head, and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail. For the leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed.

REBELLION, NOT SLAVERY, THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

Dr. Orville Dewey thinks that our national selfwill, ungovernable, recalcitrant against proper subjection, was the great cause of the rebellion and the war. This self-will had reached to such enormity, that God's judgments are upon us, on account of it. Others have explained these judgments as having come upon us on account of our national materialism; and so on. Pleasant ways of ignoring slavery, as the one supreme cause. A man is indicted for murder ; a gang of counterfeiters for counterfeiting; a comforgotten, the confession by Edward Everett, of pany of burglars for burglary; but it is not proper to say that either murder or counterfeiting or burglary, were the causes for the judgments or success? Have they forgotten, or never known, penalties inflicted, but that self-will was the how the planters and colonial Legislature of cause; insubordination against government was York respectfully represent that: Whereas, the

and afterwards bore testimony to its safety and be denounced, as the cause of the rebellion, but benefits? Have they never read these attested self-will, and self-opinion, and materialism. The self-will must be immediately put away, but the slavery may be gradually put away; we may take our time for that, at our own convenience; nevertheless, if God abolishes it, suddenly, we must be submissive, we must not fight against God. This is the theology, morality and patriotism of the gradualists.

Gen. Perronet Thompson, of England, tells us a good story, illustrative of the wisdom of a gradual mancipation. It is for the benefit of those who dread immediate emancipation because of its alleged cruelty and danger! It is of a dog, whose tail, by order of his master, was to be cropped, abolished. Soon after the giving of the order, it there, and how the Emperor has been taking the whole house were regaled with a fearful measures to terminate the arrangement, by full howling, which lasted some time, but graduated at length into a whine, and ceased. The master congratulated himself that the trouble was over. A few a days after, the same fearful howling sume the contrary, is to be unfaithful to human- was repeated, and the same result. A few days again, and the inmates of the family were startled with the same terrific howling, only of increased anguish and continuance. The master called his servant, in haste. "John, what are you doing with that dog ?" "Why nothing, your honor, but just what you ordered; only, as it would'nt have been safe to cut off the whole tail at once, it was best, your honor knows, to do it gradually."

PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE.

Meantime, the rebel Confederacy itself, is approaching this last dodge of gradual emancipa ion. Mason and Slidell, it is reported, are proposing this in Europe, hoping to gain favor and

At the same time, a Republican Journal in our own country, affirms, as lately as Feb. 27, 1863, that "the Government (United States) would be nly too glad to welcome back the rebel States to loyalty; that their first intimation of a wish for a Union Peace, would be gladly responded to from the White House; and that Peace would render each State the unchecked arbiter of its wn internal affairs, slavery included."!!! And his statement is made two months after the Proclamation of the President of the United States leclaring three millions, that were held as slaves, in the rebel States, absolutely free, and, of course, abolishing slavery forever, in those States! Yet according to the article in the Tribune, "Peace would render each State the unchecked arbiter of ts own internal affairs, slavery included," and the upport of the Tribune, as may be inferred from this article, would be given to such a peace!!

The upshot of all this is, that if the rebel States will only abolish their self-will, and subnit to the United States Government, they may keep their slavery. Self-will and rebellion their crime, not slavery; and we ourselves wage no war against slavery, but only against self-will and rebellion. Let the rebel States submit, and only intimate the least desire for peace, and they may have slavery, in addition, guaranteed to them. and we will all take a fresh start together: we. on our part, claiming the liberty of talking against slavery, and giving the Rebel States the liberty of acting it cut, and re-establishing it, with a guarantee, on our part, not to interfere against it, and to do nothing in behalf of the poor slaves,

But what becomes of the President's Proclamation, and what of the three millions declared free by it, but still held by the rebel States in LINGLY ACCEPTS IT AS TRUE. Only an imperial or desslavery? What becomes of our authority, and I of such a Peace? The truth is, that any advocate of peace with the rebel States, on condition hat they keep their slavery, is as great a traitor o the country, and to freedom, as the celebrated copperheads themselves.

Citizenship of colored persons, &c.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, in the African M. E. Church, in Bridge street. Brooklyn, at which EDWARD GILBERT Esq., of New-York, delivered an able and interesting lecture upon the resolutions that follow, and on other points embraced in the recent important opinon of Attorney-General BATES, on the citizenship of colored persons. Speeches were also made by Mr. THEODORE TILTON and Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, and the resolutions were adopted

Resolved: That it is the prime object of Gov. rnment to establish and enforce justice : and nat the presumption therefore exists that its ublic ordinances are directed to that end : That our own government, it is presumed that its unders intended the Constitution to secure the ends of justice, and the presumption must pre vail, unless the contrary, be shown. It is pre-sumed that its beneficient provisions were intended for all within its jurisdiction, and this presumption must also prevail, unless the contrary be shown: That the Constitution being in the form of a Statute, these presumptions cannot be overthrown by facts or arguments drawn from any source other than the words of the document itself: That we deem these presumptions to be established as incontrovertible, concl sions, by the words of the Preamble, "We, the people of the United States: in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America:" and by these other words of the Constitution, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Resolved: That the reciprocal obligations protection and allegiance are the law of the retion of the government to those under its control: That all owing allegiance to the government are entitled to its protection in life, liberty, and property, and are denominated by the general term "citizens:" and that no person born and residing in the country can, in the nature of things, be exempt from such allegiance : That as this allegiance is to the general government as the supreme power, so that government is bound to protect the citizen in his rights against any and very other power whatsoever, whether domesic or foreign. And Resolved further . That is he present great struggle for national existence o male citizen of the requisite age and physical bility, is exempt from the duty or should be excluded from the privilege of bearing arms in the National defense

Resolved: That the President's proclamation issued on the 1st day of January, 1863, is legal valid, and constitutional, and that all slaves of nasters in the States and parts of States designated as being in rebellion, in the proclamation of January 1st, 1863, were, by said proclamation egally discharged from the custody and control of their said masters, and became, and were therefter, forever free.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

We noticed, lately, the presentation of a petition n the Assembly of New York praying for the estoration of slavery in this state. The movement, it seems, is likely to be a systematic one. We have, for many years, been convinced that slavery is destined to extension over the whole country, or extermination in every part of it. So far from its being true that slavery will "die out" in the presence and in companionship with freedom, it is freedom that is in danger of dying out. from its companionship with slavery.-The present struggle is to be a life-and-death struggle, for the whole country. If, as is so generally conceded. the Constitution tolerates and thus protects slavery in any of the states, it tolerates and protects, slavery in all the states. There is no help for it, without revolution, or a better understanding of the "Constitution as it is." The following petition has been sent to the

Legislature of this State: To the Honorable the Legislature of the State

its protection, from its benefits? Can they specify a single clause that, (construed by those established rules of legal interpretation which, on every other subject, are enforced by the among other things, at the time of the formation of such "more perfect Union" there was an implied covenant in the Constitution of the United States of America, as a condition precedent of such un-ion, to maintain the then status of the negro in he State of New York, which was that of a slave o the white man; and

Whereas, Since the formation of said Union. the Legislature has, by an act thereof, abolished negro Slavery in said State, and passed certain other acts changing the social and political condition of the negro in the State of New York, and mpairing the value of slave property, not only in the said State, but in States where Slavery still exists, to the great peril of the said Union

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to repeal all laws or parts of laws changing the status or impairing the value of the negro slave, either in the State of New York or any at present Slave State of the Union, and to provide for any necessary change in the Constitution of the State of New York for the accomplishment of such purpose. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will forever pray, &c.-Dated Jan. 1, 1863.

ANDREW J. McManus, New York. JOSEPH DUFF, New York. CHARLES I. SIREY, Kings County.
PETER J. McManus, New York City. ISAAC WELLS, New York City.
TIMOTHY B. McEvoy, New York City.
JAMES O. HAVE, New York City. JOHN McENY, New York City. P. S. BRADY, New York City. James Fitzpatrick.
John Morgan, Westchester County. HENRY L. WRIGHT, New York. HEZEKIAH TUTHILL, Orange County RICHARD KING, No. 156 Broome St JOHN M. DEVOY, No. 27 Suffolk-st, New York.

James P. Devoy, No. 27 Suffolk-st, New York. THOMAS LAWRENCE of Rockland County. NELSON PUFF, New York City.

G. W. HUNGERFORD, Brooklyn DANIEL BOWLY, New York City WILLIAM TUCKER, New York City. WILLIAM HILL Brooklyn. Suppose "the great northern reaction" which with the help of "Five Points" has placed Governor Seymour in the Gubernatorial Chair of the State of New York, so much to the gratification of

the New York Observer, should culminate in the reestablishment of slavery in this State, and the enslavement of a large portion of our citizens, thus perpetuating the power of our state oligarchs, claiming the "State Rights" to enslave the minority.-What could they do? Might they not appeal to the Federal Government to enfore the clause of the Constitution, "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of Government" in which "No person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law."-And if a New York minority might make this appeal, why not a minority of any Southern State? The Constitution knows nothing of color.

Seward and the "Peace" Democracy -A correspondent of the Tribune, Feb. 2s. ha the following, in respect to the course of Mr. Sew-

In the Secretary's dispatch No. 2, addressed to Mr. Adams, of the date of April 10, 1861, there s what may be considered the original announce ment of the doctrines which distinguish our pres ent "Peace Democracy." Speaking of the seconded States, and the anarchy to which Secession would lead them, he undertakes to ascribe to the President the following views. He writes: "He (the President) believes that the citize

States * * * are too intolligent to follow the leader to that disastrous end. For these reasons, he would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs amely: That the Federal Government could no that proposition. But, IN FACT, THE PRESIDENT WIL

rms of Governmenta the very one which is mos tself adequate, pencerut, conservative, and coorpe stitutions and property, and in executing the laws where authority can be exercised without waging WAR, combined with such measures of justice, mod arful experience of social evils, the inevitable fruits faction, shall bring the recusant members cheerlly back into the family, which, after all, mus ove their best and happiest, as it undeniably i

eir most natural home.
"The Constitution of the United States provide r that return by authorizing Congress, on appl be made by a certain majority tates, to assemble a National Convention, in which remove all real obstacles to a reunion, so suits to the habits of the people, and so eminently nducive to the common safety and welfare.

"Keeping that remedy steadily in view, the Present, on the one hand, will not suffer the Federal uthority to fall into abeyance, NOR WILL HE OF THE OTHER, AGGRAVATE EXISTING EVILS BY ATTEMPTS T COPPCION WHICH MUST ASSUME THE FORM OF STREET

And this spirit and these views have clung to the secretary throughout. He reproduces the same leading notion in his latest dispatch to Mr. Day ton of the 6th inst., and gravely proposes in effect that the Rebel South shall send members of Congress in sufficient numbers to take possossion of the Government and of the vacant seats awaiting their return, and have everything their own way, calling National Convention and inaugurating generally a millennium accordingto Southern ideas .- Trib. Cor.

Yes. And to this agrees Gen. Scott's celebrated etter to Mr. Seward, closing with the sentiment "Wayward sisters, depart in peace"-afterward e-echoed, but now repudiated, by John Van Bu

With this agrees the strategy of McClellan the recall of Fremont on the eve of an impending battle which was not fought by his successor .-With this agrees the annulling of the Proclamations of Fremont, Phelps, and Hunter. With this agrees the course of Gov. Stanley in North Carolina, and Johnson in Tennessee. With this agrees the recall of Butler from New Orleans, putting Banks in his stead; and the practical nullification, by Banks, of the President's Proclamation. To this agrees, likewise the long delay and the partial provisions of the Proclamation of freedom. To this agree the speeches of Vallandigham, Carlile, and Wickliffe in Congress. the Peace Democratic Convention in Connecticut, the Messages of Gov. Seymour of New-York-Gov. Parker of New-Jersey, and the Peace movements in the Legislature of New-Jersey.

If the war should end in a dishonorable and false peace-a peace with slavery-a peace fatal to American liberty-the key to the whole may be found in the persistent policy of William H. Seward.

THE NEWS. CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18. SENATE. Fortification appropriaions. The bill was taken up and passed. Guage of Pacific Rail-Road. After a

ong discussion, the bill was passed. HOUSE. Bridges over the Ohio.-This bill authorizes four more bridges over the Ohio -one of them connecting Cincinnati, Ohio, with Covington, Ky., not less than ninety feet above the surface of the river, at low water mark. The bill was opposed, as injurously affecting the interests of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, &c. It was however passed, by a vote of 95 to 21.

Emancipation in Missouri. The bill. after discussion, was recommitted to the select committee on emancipation, by a vote of 81 to 51 -Messrs. Vallandigham, Wickliffe and Crittenlen voting in the negative.

Indemnification Bill (to indemnify the President for arrests &c.,) was again discussed, and opposed by Mr. Voorhees, in a long speech, and was answered by Mr. Julian, in a telling ing of flags, here. He was sick of it.

that all who opposed him were the advocates slavery. This would be very far from the exact truth. What I affirm is, that hostility to slaver. was the animating sentiment of the men who deeply-rooted convictions and unquenchable made the formation of the Republican party necessity, and nerved it with all its real s while, on the other hand, the espousal of a was the grand and darling purpose of the whose shaping hand and inspiring ambition of life and law to the Democratic organization

I go further still. The contest of 1860 w not simply a struggle between slavery and fr dom, but a struggle of life and death as a system of unskilled labor, demands the riv of unrestricted extension over fresh soil, as a dition of its life. Such was the issue decided by the people,

the last presidential canvass. It was the postponed battle between slavery and anti-sla ry, fairly encountering each other, at the ball was a struggle between two intens hostile ideas, wrestling for the final mastery the Republic. Freedom through the Republi party as its instrument, triumphed over slaver with both wings of the Democratic party as servants and tools; for the distinction Breckinridge Democracy, and Douglas Democ cy was purely metaphysical, and eluded, entire

he plain common sense of honest men.

Now, sir, I hold that the people of the Unit States, who earned and fairly achieved this gravictory, had a vested right to its fruits. The had a right to expect the domination of s over the national Government to cease. T had a right to demand that all its departme should be committed to the hands of those w believed in the grand idea on which the admin tration ascended to power. And the interventi f the rebellion in no degree whatever releas he Government from its duty in this respe-The rebellion did not refute, but confirm. ruth of Republicanism. It was simply a fact chapter in the history of the slave power, an advanced stage of slaveholding rapacity, naturally born of Democratic misrule; and instead of temp-ting us to cower before it and surrender our principles, furnished an overwhelming argument favor of standing by them, to the death

He proceeded to criticise the policy of the All ninistration and Republican politicians, in conciliating their opponents, and dealing gently with he rebellion.

If there is anywhere a Republican who is t Union man, I would be glad to know where may be found. This accursed war is upon us lay, because the policy of the Government w he rule of slave-breeding Democracy, has een drifting from the principles of our Rep an fathers, as reaffirmed in the Philade Chicago platforms. The rebellion is a prophecy of Thomas Jefferson, and of all the l anti slavery men, of a later generation ; nothing, certainly, should have been further in our purpose than to rush with indecent haste i the embrace of unrepentant Democrats, when very life of the nation had been brought eadly peril, by their systematic recreates to the principles of real Democracy.

Sir, Democratic policy not only gave birth he rebellion, but Democrats, and only Der erats, are in arms against their country. erats fired on its flag at Fort Sumter Davis is a Democrat, and so is every God forsa ebel at his heels. A Democratic Administrawas in power when the rebellion first nead. A Democratic President, who could nipped it in the bud, allowed our Navy ent to distant seas, our fortresses to be occur arsenals and navy-yards to be selected our arms and munitions to be stolen. clutched the Treasury of the Gov obbed it of its Indian bonds. The distingu hieves and cut-throats who are known as on, Yancey, and Cobb, are all Der only is it true that rebels are Democrats. are rebel sympathizers, whether in the he south. On the other hand, the Repulparty, so far as I can learn, has not furnis ngle recruit to the ranks of the rebellion alty and republicanism go hand in hand, the out the Union, as perfectly as treason and

To a fearful extent, Democratic ideas, in policy, very soon after the war begathrough our Republican Secretary clared that "the Federal Government reduce the seconding clauss to obequence quest," and that "only an imperial or Government could subjugate thoroughly disa ed and insurrectionary members of persuaded the nations of the earth that our str le was not an "irrepressible conflict" betw at absolute dominion over the country, but a m lomestic tumult which would subside in "s lays;" and that the institution of slavery, wh he whole world now confesses to have cause of the war, would not be affected by remain subject to exactly the same laws forms of administration, whether the revolutionshall succeed or whether it shall fail." Democratical democrat e policy, pouring its cowardly counsels ear of the Commander-in-Chief of our a empted him to write a letter to Secretary ard, on the day before Mr. Lincoln's inaug ion, in which he scouted the idea of su he rebel States by military power, favo organization of a Union party and the a s nent of Republicanism, and recommended cification on the godless basis of the Critical resolves of January, 1861, or that we should o our "wayward sisters, go in peace." Pensic policy, under General McClellan comma n-Chief, by falsely claiming for him the vic of our arms in Western Virginia, achi-Rosecrans, Morris, and Benham, and by Virginia, achie dorsement of General Scott, who, as the as since learned, did not believe in the which the Government had inaugurated.

In the same bold style, Mr. Julian proceed o review the entire course of our military opions, maintaining that, at every step, our arm had been foiled by the pro-slavery Democrats This part of his speech was a triumphant tation of the slander so zealously propogated the radical Republicans had impeded the march our troops.

He then proceeded to point out the derlot error of annulling the proclamation of Gen I mont, and withdrawing him from his West department, insisted on his restoration, and arming of the colored men of the North as " as of the South.

To loval Democrats he willingly awarded credit, saying

I care little for mere names. For such be als as Rosecrans, Butler, Bayard, Rousseau. lace, Dumont, and Corcoran, and such civilian Stanton, Bancroft, Owen, and Dickinson, 1 b only words of praise. They are heartily fer ! country, and as heartily despise the Democra-leaders who gabble about compromising wi rebels. The recognized leaders of the De tic party, judged by their avowed policy, are loyal in spirit and purpose. They talk at "the Constitution as it is," while conniving at destruction by rebels, and offering them peathe basis of a reconstructed Government other Constitution. They clamor for "the I as it was," and mean by this the Union me pletely than ever under the domination of ry. I know what I hazard, by this freeden speech. I know that should Democratic policontinue to sway this Administration, still disasters may overtake our arms. I know the people may finally reel and sicken, under prolonged spectacle of blood and treasure pour out in vain, and that the restoration of the De cratic party to power may be the result, follow by a compromise inaugurating a "reign of terror in the free States, far more relentless than its which prevailed in the South, prior to the war. We regret our inability to present the speed

Mr. May of Maryland, followed, in a chars teristic speech, denying the right of Congress who, he said, held the sole power of suspending the habeas corpus, to delegate that power to the President. He was equally opposed to transfer ing trials of cases of personal arrests, from the State courts to the Federal. He said he had been maligned as disloyal, because he had undertaken a mission—for the sake of peace and Union—with the knowledge of the President. He complained that "our slaves are entired into camps or hospitals, all over the State, and protected there." denounced the arrest of Rev. Mr. Dashiel, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Baltimore, for having removed the National flag from his House of Worship, a flag "which had been surreptition ly placed there, by some evil minded person. He (Mr. May) "had no patience with the flourish. not respect our national flag, when it is planted

Take from me, sir, the Constitution, and I will Take from me, sir, the constitution and the help of God to save at try by revolution and the help of God to save at try by revolution and the help of God to save at in it. A scow had passed through the first canal, east, the eternal principles of civil liberty that

His providence has bestowed. Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, replied to Mr. May

with merited severity. He said: The people of Baltimore, and of Maryland, have been represented as a subjugated people, and as having no longer free suffrage. I indignantly deny it. I repel the foul aspersion. I say there never was a time, in all the history of Maryland when free suffrage was as free, when the press was as free, and when there was so enlarged and miversal a liberty in the State, and in the city of Baltimore, as exists at this very hour. [Ap There have been, since my colleague I myself were elected, three or four election held in the State of Maryland, and I aver that those elections resulted in a full and free expreson of popular sentiment.

He denied the right of Mr. Dashiel to insult the national flag, and insisted that he ought to be punished for it.

Mr. VAN HORN followed, in defense of the bill The discussion was continued until half-past eleven, p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

THURSAY FEB. 19.

SENATE.—Discharge of State Prison ers. The bill to discharge State prisoners and take recognizances to secure the trial of the same, was taken up in Committee of the Whole Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved to amend, by striking out the clause authorizing the President to suspend the habeas corpus, during the rebellion and while Congress is not in session.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a substitute for the whole bill, but retaining, essentially, the features objected to by

Mr. Powell, who again pressed his amend ment, but the motion was lost by the following

YEAS-Messrs Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Kennedy Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Richardson Saulsbury, Turpie, Willey, and Wilson of Mis-

NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler. Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson, of

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, moved to amend, by forbidding the arrest of any person for disloyalty, except on oath of some person or persons well known to be loyal, and that, in all such cases, the arrested person shall have the benefit of be suspended at any time, so far as the same may relate to persons arrested, as aforesaid." He proceeded to argue that, in all such cases. there must be "due process of law."

Mr. TRUMBULL. The difference between the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia, and the substitute which I have proposed, is radical. One provides for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the other provides against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. One is a bill designed to put down the rebellion; the other is a bill, if not designed, (and I will not charge that.) calculated to prevent the suppression of the rebellion. The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," which clearly gives the power to somebody, to suspend it when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it. This was the inten-

tion of the men who framed the Constitution. arrests, without authority, than from any other cause; and now, what do we see when a bill is brought in, to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to make it legal-for the Constitution gives the power to suspend that Now, sir, does anybody doubt that we have a rebellion on hand, and if the public safety could

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke in favor of Mr. Carlile's amendment. Other business intervening, no vote, on this point, was reached.

Legislative &c., Appropriation Bill. ence with the House, proposed several amendments, and, after discussion, the report was rejected, and another Committee was ordered. The Naval Appropriation Bill was

discussed, and several amendments were made

HOUSE.-Indemnification Bill. After a long discussion, the amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stevens Bingham, and Pendleton.

Naval Contracts. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to relieve certain penalties, was discussed, without result, as was The Banking System Bill, after which

the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

SENATE.-Liquor Prohibition. GRIMES. I present the petition of Zenas W. Bliss and one hundred and nine other citizens of the District of Columbia, who represent that the use of intoxicating liquors, in this city, is attended with great demoralization, and that the suppression of their sale will prove a great blessing to the community; and, inasmuch as the citizens of Washington have, already, by a large majority voted "no license," they entreat Congress to pass a stringent prohibitory law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the District of Columbia. The gentleman who incloses me this petition, represents, in a letter that accompanies it that it is a matter of importance, not only to th residents of this District, but to every one who has friends in the army of the Potomac, that some steps should be taken on the subject. of liquor, in this city," he says, "has done much to destroy the moral tone, both of officers and men, and there is not a day in which State relief associations are not called upon to help furlough ed and discharged men, who have been enticed into these hells upon earth, and, when their money is gone, turned out, houseless and friendless, to pend on public charity, for the means to reach their friends and families at home :" and he asks that the petition may be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It seems to me however, that, considering the fact that we have a military organization, that our streets are being regularly patrolled by military officers and men, would be better to refer it to the Committee on Military affairs; and I therefore make that motion, trusting that the Military Committee will take such steps as they may deem necessary, on this subject.
The motion was agreed to.

Payment of Sick Soldiers. The joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers, &c., was recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs, and was accordingly passed.

Bills Passed. The following bills were passed, viz:

1. Establishing Post Routes. 2. Authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer. 3, To provide a temporary govornment for the Territory of Arizona, excluding slavery. 4. Annulling certain Acts of the Territory of Nevada. 5, To reorganize the Courts in the District of Co-

HOUSE.—National Currency. The bill to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, was taken up, discussed, and passed.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

Kentucky .- The reported rebel raid in Kentucky, which we noticed in our last, turns out to have been highly exaggerated. The foundation for the story is in the fact that a body of guerrillas suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Rich- the fate of the Queen of the West, and is in possesmond, Ky., committing some depredations. On Wednesday they were attacked by a detachment of National troops, and routed, the Federals taking some 200 prisoners.

the fate of the Queen of the West, and is in possession of the rebels. The following brief despatch from Commander Porter contains the only authentic account of the affair, other reports being contradictory and unreliable.

the fate of the Queen of the West, and is in possession of the Secretary of War, has recently been brought to light, in Congress. Gen. Scott complained of the insubordination of Gen. McClellan, and cited instances of direct disobedience to his commander Porter contains the only authentic account of the affair, other reports being contradictory and unreliable.

Vicksburg .- Advices from Vicksburg are meager and unsatisfactory. It is reported that the Mortar boats are still in position, and fire occasional shots. The work of enlarging the canal is still going on, some 3,000 men being engaged finding six feet of water. Some reports state that Vicksburg is to be reduced by siege, instead of bombardment. The Queen of the West has fallen into the hands of the rebels, up Red river. It is reported that the Indianola has gone up, to retake her. Some accounts however, state that the destination of the Indianola is Black river, where

there are a number of rebel boats. Army of the Potomac .- Raid of Stuart's cavalry. The rebels routed.—HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 27, 1863. On Wednesday night, two rebel cavalry brig-

ades (Fitz Hugh Lee's and Hampton's) attempted to make a raid into our lines. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and succeeded a strong attack, in breaking our thin line of cavalry outposts at one or two points, capturing a small number of our men. Our cavalry outposts reserves were brought up, the line immediately re-established, and a force sent in pursuit.

The rebels failed in accomplishing their object and retreated, in great haste, across the Rappahannock, felling trees across the roads and placing other obstacles in the way of the pursuing force. The cavalry sent out in pursuit have not yet returned. The rebel cavalry were commanded by General

Our captures included two or three officers.

One of the prisoners is Captain John Alexander. of the Second Virginia cavalry.

Victory in Alabama.-Memphis, Feb. 26.—Information is received from Corinth that on the 22d instant Col. Corwan, with the Tenth and Thirty-fourth Missouri Regiments, surprised and routed a rebel force under Gen. Roddy at Tuseumbia, Ala. Two hundred prisoners a num ber of cannon, and a wagon train were captured.

Van Dorn, it is reported, has crossed the Tennessee river, at Florence, with 8,000 cavalry, o reinforce Gen. Bragg.

Arkansas .- Hopefield burned .- MEMPHIS Feb. 19 (via Carro. Feb. 21).—Hopefield, a town of 500 mhabitants, opposite this city, on the Arkansas shore, was burned to-day by order of Genkansas shore, was burned to-day by order of General Hurlbut. There were twenty-five good houses in the place. Not a vestige of it is left to mark the spot. The deed was done, because guerrillas made the town their headquarters. A battallion was sent over to perform the work, and they did it successfully

South Carolina .- Prompt action of Gen. Hunter.-Gen. Hunter has exhibited an amount of energy and decision of character exceedingly refreshing to behold, in an army officer. He has arrested one Brig.-Gen. Stevenson, for the expression of disloyal sentiments, and expelled Gen the writ of habeas corpus, and "said writ shall not | Foster's staff from the Department of the South, for having "indulged in statements and remarks of a character tending to create disaffection, insubordination and mutiny." It seems some disagreement has occurred between Gens. Foster and Hunter, as to the right of the former to assume chief command in Gen. Hunter's Department. Gen. Foster is understood to be opposed to the Emancipation policy which Gen. Hunter so warmly espouses. The decision of the question between | saw a square-rigged vessel on fire. Did not go the two Generals is supposed to be pending at to her assistance for fear of the Alabama."

> Chase of a rebel privateer.—Boston Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.—A letter dated United States steamer Rhode Island, Key West, Florida, Feb. 10, contains the following intelligence; "We arrived here, this morning, after a ter

days' cruise around Cuba.
On the 7th inst we fell in with a bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the Alabama or the opposition has been incurred, by the party in power, by reason of these arbitrary and despotic arrests, without authority than the control of We made chase after her that day and boxes, and which injured us very severely-so

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

Disgraceful affair near Strasburg, Va., WHEELING, W. V., March 1, 1863. ent of The Wheeling Intelligen cer under date of Winchester, 26th ult., gives the will be regretted by every soldier in the army. following particulars of a disgraceful affair be- It is thought, in military circles here, that his corps ever justify the suspension of the writ of habeas tween a portion of our troops and the enemy on corpus, is not now the time?

the 25th. A Rebel Cavalry scout, 80 strong, ton Cor. Trib. came inside our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired, capturing a cavalry picket of twelve men. Five hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania and New-York cavalry sent in pursuit, recaptured beyond Strasburg most of the prisoners and horses, and also a number of prisoners.

The commander of our detachment transcend-

ed his orders, and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the Rebel pickets, he stood pareying in the road, without guarding against sur- in the Manchester Guardian, has just reached us The enemy returned in force, charged apon and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing 200, in a flight of twenty miles. Our men made no stand, though out-numbering the

South Carolina. The Hunter-Foster culties.—Port Royal dates are to the 25th. The difficulties between Gens. Hunter and Foster are said to have been amicably adjusted, through the agency of Adjutant-Gen. Townsend. The arrest of Gen. Stevenson and Quartermaster Slaght, having been occasioneed by a "misunderstanding," they are to be honorably released. Gen. Hunter is to retain the chief command of all the troops in his Department. Gen. Foster has returned to Newbern. All the iron-clads but two had arrived, and preparations for the great movement were said to be progressing. The troops were in good health and spirits. The rebels are said to be making extensive preparations for defense. Fort Sumter is being strongly ortified, and it is reported that a strong net work, filled with torpedoes, has been constructed cross the channel to the entrance of Charleston harbor, for the purpose of blowing up the Federal fleet, should it attempt to enter.

Vicksburg.

Сикадо, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863. A special dispatch from Memphis says: The expedition through Yazoo Pass reached on Lake, on the 22d inst. Beyond this lake, leading to Cold Water

ver, the enemy sought to obstruct the channel felling trees, stumps, and logs. The Union troops have been at work three eks, to clean out the Pass.

"A battalion of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, sent ut to scour the banks, bad a brisk skirmish on Friday last with a company of 60 mounted Rebels, dispersing them and killing 6, wounding sev eral, and capturing 26. Our loss was 5 killed."

Reported "Liberating Expedition." The Tribune's Port Royal correspondent gives an account of a "liberating expedition," consisting of 5,000 negroes, officered by whites, and supported by regular troops, which he says is out to penetrate into the interior, and summon the emancipated blacks to arms. The Washington correspondent of the World, however, contradicts the story, as unfounded and impractic-

We trust the result may prove the Tribune correspondent's statement correct, but for the present, we will not venture to call it anything

How the freedmen fight .- A letter to one of the Editors of the Principia, from Col. T. W. Higginson, of the First Regiment, South Carolina volunteers, referring to his recent report to Gen. Saxton, of his expedition, says,

"A more complete success has hardly occurred in the history of the war. The men fight like Indians. The only difficulty is to hold them in, and compel them to the caution which Indians show. They are impatient of sitting under cover, and long to fight, as they express it, in de clar field.' On our perilous passage down the St. Mary's when I drove them all, except the cannoniers into the hold, for safety, they were scarcely controllable, and said, 'Dey supposed de Cunnel knew best, but it was mighty mean to shut em down, dar, when dey might be fighting in de clar field."

TUESDAY, MARCH, 3,

Sad Naval disaster .- Capture of the In dianola, by the rebels. We have sustained another serious disaster to our navy in the Mississippi The valuable gunboat Indianola, has met with so important an officer impracticable.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy : SIR: I regret to inform you that the Indian has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. Cassius M. Clay, in a note to the N. Y. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attack Times, says that, in his judgment, Gen. Halleck ed her 25 miles from here and rammed her unt she surrendered, all of which can be traced to is too pro-slavery in his sympathies, for a man in his position, and that he (Clay) has done all he n-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars.

DAVID D. PORTER, Commander. could, to induce the President to put Gen. Butler in his place.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Fed 27, \ via Memphis, March 2.

clip from the columns of the Herald.

The Indianola is one of the new iron-clad gu

was built to carry two guns. She was constructed according to plans issued from the Navy Depart

ent, and is one hundred and seventy five feet i

length, fifty-one and a half feet broad, six feet in depth of hold, and draws, with all on board, bu

Bell, by the Florida. Other naval items.

The U. S. steamer Alabama left St. Thomas or

the 20th of February in search of the Florida.

The steamer Columbia ran the blockade at

ton, of the steamer Giraffe.

The Jacob Bell's cargo was valued at \$1,500,

The Vanderbilt was at St. Thomas on the 20th

to leave next day on a cruise. The federal ship Shepherd Knapp left St. Thomas the week pre-

vious, in search of the rebel pirate Alabama. A

number of federal vessels were at St. Thomas

fearing to leave, lest they seould fall a prey to

The Cadmus with Mr. Bunch sailed for England

The officers of the Florida say they passed the

The bark W. Gifford, at New-Bedford, from

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order exclud

ing the Cincinnati Inquirer and the Chicago Times from the lines of his army. It hardly need be

added that the said papers are of Democratic pro

clivities. Paymasters have arrived at Murfree

are also about to receive new clothes. Nearly all

the cavalry were under marching orders on the

24th ult. There are in Murfreesboro' twenty-

three hospitals, eighteen of which were estal

hed by our troops and the other five by the rebels when they held the town. The number of patients

Gen. Sigel resigned.—Gen. Sigel has

placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Insuperable difficulties in

his intercourse with the Commander-in-Chief, are

alleged as the reasons for this resignation, which

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln's reply to the Address

of the Workingmen of Manchester. Our readers

will recollect the admirable address of the work-

ingmen of Manchester, England, to President Lin

coln, published in the Principia for Jan. 22. The

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, '62

the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the ad-

dress and resolutions, which you sent me on the

through a free and constitutional election, to pre-

country was found at the verge of civil war. What

fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was be-

fore me, namely, to maintain and preserve, at

once, the Constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to

perform this duty, is the key to all the measures

of administration which have been, and to all which will, hereafter, be pursued. Under our

frame of government, and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose, if I would. It is not always in the power of Governments to en-

large or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they may deem it neces-sary, for the public safety, from time to time, to

"I have understood well, that the duty of self-

preservation rests solely with the American peo-

ple. But I have, at the same time, been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might

have a material influence, in enlarging and pro-longing the struggle, with disloyal men, in which

the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the

past action and influences of the United States

were generally regarded as having been benefi-

cial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckon-

ed upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstance

-to some of which you kindly allude-induced

ward this country, may prevail in the councils of

and to substitute, for it, one which should rest, ex-

clusively, on the basis of human slavery, was

likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the working-

men of Europe have been subjected to severe tria

for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances, I cannot

but regard your decisive utterances upon the ques-

tion, as an instance of sublime Christian heroism,

which has not been surpassed in any age or in any

urance of the inherent power of truth, and

country. It is, indeed, an energetic and reinspir

of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the

happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be,

as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.

Gen. Scott on McClellan. A letter of

Oct. 4, 1861, and addressed to Simon Cameron,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

the action of our disloyal citizens,

the Atlantic.

ever might have been the cause, or whosoever th

side in the Government of the United States

"When I came, on the 4th of March, 1861.

in them is 2.055 .- World.

with European files:

eve of the new year.

the Pacific Ocean, reports as follows:
"On the 14th of February, in lat. 26, lon. 67

Boston, Monday, March 2, 1863.

night in company with the Vanderbilt lately.

with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

HALIFAX, March 2.

The following description of the Indianola we State Anti-Slavery Society. At a meeting of the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society, held held at Albany, last week, the following resoluboats, recently built at Cincinnati, Ohio. She is four hundred and forty-two tons burthen, and tions were adopted:

That we congratulate the people of the Empire State, and the friends of freedom everywhere, that in the past year, thousands of slaves have been emancipated.

That freedom now stands pledged to three milon slaves. six feet three inches of water. The thickness of

six feet three inches of water. The thickness of her bottom planking is five inches, of her lining three inches, of her sides four inches and of her deck four and a half inches. Over all is a strong layer of iron plating. Her flooring timbers are ten inches square. She is flat bottomed and without a keel, for navigating shallow waters. Her sides spread out from the bottom to the deck at That we will sustain the Emancipation Proclanation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

That we urge the entire abolition of Slavery, ot only as military necessity, but as an act of That we recommend the confiscated lands of the outh be given to the freedmen, the legitimate

in angle of forty-five degrees, and fall in above Among the speakers present were Theodore deck at a similar angle, for the purpose of glanc-cing off shots aimed at her. The gunners are protected by a kind of casemate formed by the lilton, Parker Pillsbury, A. M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony. onstruction of the vessel, which gives it the ap-

pearance of a mud turtle. The cost of building this vessel was about one hundred thousand dol Gen. John Cochrane has resigned his osition as Brigadier-General in the Army of the lars. Lieutenant Commander George Brown was the last officer reported having charge of her. Potomac. Ill health is assinged as the reason, though it is also stated that he will enter some Rebel Piracy.—Burning of the ship Jacob other field of action. The Colored Representative from

Hayti.—Last evening the diplomatic representa-tive of the republic of Hayti, accredited by Prest: Geffard to President Lincoln, arrived in town, in company with his secretary. He paid his respects, to-day, to the chairman of the Senate Committee The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas on the 20th, and Bermuda on the 25th ultimo, has arrived at this port. She makes the following re-On the 12th of February, in lat. 24, long. 65. the Florida captured and burnt the ship Jacob Bell, bound from China for New-York. The on Foreign Relations, Senator Sumner. The government intends extending to him all the courte-sies usually accorded members of the diplomatic Jacob Bell had sixteen hundred tons of tea on corps.—Washington Cor. World. Feb. 28. board. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel, and arrived at St. Thomas British Aid for Rebels.-A letter ad

on the 19th of February.

The passengers, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Johnson, and two Mesers. Bell, have arrived here, in the dressed to Lord John Russell, and published in the London Daily News, states that a large number of suspicious vessels are fitting out, at various ship-yards, which he mentions, said to be destined for the Emperor of China, but probably intended for Confederate service. The writer charges Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at St. George British functionaries with "connivance" to the The Columbia reported the arrival at Wilmingrebels, and violation of the neutrality policy.

Loyalty of Indiana.- A mammoth Union Mass Meeting was held in Indianapolis, on the 26th. The State House yard, in which it was held, was filled to overflowing, it being estimated that some 40,000 to 50,000 were on the ground. Speeches were made by Gov. Johnson, Gen. S. F. Cary, Gens. Kimball and Hascall, Hon. Henry Secrist, and others, and resolutions, expressive of oyalty to the Federal Government, were adopted.

Extra Session of the Senate.-Wash-The President has issued the following procla-

ation: Whereas objects of interest to the United State course that the Senate should be convened at 12 clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive and

net upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring tha an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitos in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock boro' with a sufficient amount of green backs to pay off the army up to January 1. The troops at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that oody are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenand sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State. It is supposed that the extra session is convened for the purpose of taking action on the military and civil nominations of the President.

Mayor Opdyke on Fitz John Porter. Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the Aldermanic res olutions complimentary to Fitz John Porter. He says: "To confer honors of any kind, on such a man, would a be mockery of justice. It would put the cause of our country and all military discipline to open shame. To tender him muncipal honors, would place this loyal city in a false position, and could not fail I am convinced, to shock the patri-otic sentiments of a vast majority of its people. following reply of the President, which appeared Instead of censuring the Government for its conluct in the case of Fitz John Porter, I think we should award it our highest praise, and ask it to mete out the same even-handed justice to all offi-"To the Workingmen of Manchester: I have ers guilty of like offenses."

A Union Club has just been formed in Boston, Edward Everett presiding. They have bought the Abbott Lawrence mansion, at a cost of \$50,000, for their headquarters. The object of the organization is the unwavering support of the Government in putting down the rebellion.—Trib.

Emancipation in Missouri.-The Missouri Democrat says there is a strong disposition in the legislature of that State to adopt some good scheme of emancipation, whether Congress makes an appropriation or not.

The Army and the Copperheads. The pro-slavery press has been threatening "the radicals" with the "disaffection of the army," in consequence of the policy of Emancipation, and have been doing their best to fulfil their own predictions. The World has been scattered in in the camps, like autumn leaves.

Now for the response. The Evening Post of Feb. 26, occupies three of its very long columns with the utterances of different portions of the army, from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio-(portions of "the West" so confidently claimed by the "peace democracy) -in which the traitorous and treasonable malcontents are treated with a sharpness and severity that would be criticised as "too denunciatory," if originally published in the Principia. We have room for but few extracts, selecting the mildest. The 116th Ohio volunteers, at Romney, Virginia, resolved.

me, especially, to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country, may prevail in the councils of "That we regard the efforts of the copperheads of Ohio to demoralize the army, by writing treasonable letters to the soldiers in the field, by urging them to desert their flag, by misrepresenting the Administration and the objects of the your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country, only, more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of war, and by all the means conceived only by traitors, as unworthy American citizens, and more dangerous and heinous than the efforts of armed rebets who meet us in deadly conflict on the batthe Atlantic.

"I know, and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure, in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented, that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest, ex-

"That we will cause to be remembered those cowardly grumblers and traitors, craven spirits, who, instead of aiding us in our noble purpose by their presence in the ranks, are at home aiding and abetting rebels by keeping up a fire in our rear. Gen. Hovey and his Indiana Colonels stationed

at Helena, Arkansas, have issued an address, in which they say; "The rebels of the South are leaning on the

northern democracy for support, and it is unques-tionably true that unjustifiable opposition to the Administration is giving aid and comfort to 'the "The name of democrat, associated with all that

is bright and glorious in the history of the past, is being sullied and disgraced by demagogues who are appealing to the lowest predjudices and passions of our people. We have nothing numanty, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship, among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your passions of our people. We have nothing to expect from the South, and nothing to hope with out their conquest. They are now using their money freely to subsidize the press and politi-cians of the North, and with what effect the tone of some of our journals and the speeches of some of our leaders testify."

At a meeting of the officers of the Sixty-second Illinois regiment, Colonel James M. True in the chair, this resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we denounce the wickedness and baseness of those citizens of the North who, by disloyal speeches and otherwise, impart confidence and hope to rebels in arms against their government; who encourage Union soldiers to Gen. Scott, concerning Gen. McClellan, written

priety of a Court-Martial, but the state of the country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize country scemed to render the arrest and trial of the state of the country scene are considerable damage. with treason and denounce the government which has given them peace and security, with liberty, from their childhood, now struggling almost in a death agony, and who, from motives of ambition or for their own personal aggrandizement or advantage, would lend their aid, however indirectly, to reduce Illingiants to reduce Illinois to the unhappy situation of the rebel southern states, the seat of blighting

and desolating war." The 13th Illinois Resolved, "That we firmly and cordially en dorse the President's Proclamation emancipating the slaves of rebels, thereby depriving them of one of their greatest elements of strength, and we will, to the best of our ability, aid in the

execution and endorsement of the same.

"That any person or newspaper uttering or publishing opinions that the army of Illinois, in the field, are anxious to quit the service and reference of the relieve of the relieve of turn to their homes on account of the policy of the President, utter his or their own sentiments, which we consider disloyal, and a libel upon the

feelings of the army.

"That we are unconditionally opposed to any armistice or convention having for its object any compromise or settlement of the difficulties now existing between the United States and the traitors in arms, except on unconditional submission to the laws which they have without cause so wickedly violated. So far from sympathising with the northern

lamor about "arbitrary arrests" some of the esolutions express a readiness to shoot down the northern sympathisers with rebellion, if need

Interesting Correspondence with Rebels. Among the passengers by the steamer Arago, on her last trip to Port Royal, was one Captain Gladding, a rebel blockade-runner, emissary, and spy. This person, through the conniv-ance of some persons in New York, had gained permission to go to Port Royal, to be exchanged, instead of going to the regular point, on the James River. Doubtless he hoped to spy out, for the benefit of Beauregard, some of the preparations making for a movement in South Carolin

He was, however, recognized as a rebel, and is now held as a spy. Upon his person were found letters to rebels, some from Europe, some from the loyal States; among the rest, the copy of a EX-GOVERNOR T. H. S- TO T. L.

"HARTFORD, July 30, 1862. "Dear Sir: Your obliging favor of the 28th nst., has been received and read with pleasure. Though you state that you are a stranger to me, l feel myself already introduced to you, by the friendly words breathed through your letter. Since the appearance of a letter of mine, to which you so kindly allude. I have had the satisfaction of learning from quite a number of persons, at home and abroad, that they approve of its contents. Among those who have given me this proof of their confidence and regard, are men of as pure morals, high intelligence, and lofty patriotism, as any of the boasted champions of the war party, in church or state; others, in more humble but of warm heart and noble impulses, have not been backward in responding to the senti ments which I have only, I fear, but feebly ex-

"Your allusion to 'constitutional liberty' suggests painful reflections. Since the inauguration of this war, the men in power, at Washington, have been robbing us of our rights. The great safeguards of the citizen, protecting him against illegal arrests and false imprisonments, have been struck down by ignorant or wicked rulers.

"The press, where we used to look for light and truth, has been turned to darkness, or given over to blood. Free speech silenced, and the very thoughts of men crushed within their boms. And all this has been done to sustain the yrant plea that there has been a state necessity for such atrocious doings. The consequence is that instead of shortening the war, these measures of the Admininistration, or of a fanatic Congress, have greatly prolonged it, and helped to fill the land with mourning.
"I abhor the whole scheme of southern inva-

sion, with all its horrible consequences of rapine and plunder. You cannot help but see, sir, what United States, at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred have been avoided and the Union saved. This is getting to be the prevailing opinion. And i blood and plunder. They have got both, and hu-Those who drive the car of war at this time have no more idea of saving the Union by their bloody sacrifices of this sort, than they have of hanging the course of nature. Still they go

'In presence of the appalling fact, which ould haunt them like a ghost of the damned. hat we are losing our young men at the rate of 20,000 a month aside from those who fall in attle'; in presence of all this, they demand new evies for the hospitals, the marshes, the ditches, nd the gunboat shambles. Depend on it, Heaven will frown on such

ause as this; it cannot and will not come to cood. Where you find me, in lamenting or exing this iniquity, you will find me to the end of the chapter. I would rather have the good pinion of fellow-citizens who, like yourself, have ven me their sympathy in a time of some conderable trial of one's faith than to be first mong the slayers of kindred, or wear the bloody urels they may gather in a fratricidal war. doubt if Union can be restored at all—things have gone so far now that the only possible hance will be by the adoption of a Christian olicy, very different from that which prevails at ashington at the present time.

"Ex-Gov. T. H. S." is supposed to be the digni tary who is now Democratic candidate for Governor of one of our New England States. Shall

"The Weekly Sketch Book."-This is he suggestive title of a new periodical—a weekly -which will make its first appearance before the public with the incoming month of opening spring. It is intended to embrace the features of a Fine Art, Literary and Musical Review, and will conain the latest intelligence on all such matters The heading of the "Sketch Book" is an elegant specimen of wood engraving by Lossing & Barrett, representing the name of the periodical, in legible Roman characters, set in a mass of foliage and flowers, while in the centre is a view of Sunnyside, the quondam home of Irving. The editor and publisher of the forcoming Sketch Book is Mr. S. S. Boyce, whose office is at 448 Broadway .- Post.

FOREIGN.

Europe.-The City of Washington, Borussia. Jura, and Africa, have arrived. European dates are to the 15th. Meetings of sympathy for the nion and Emancipation cause have been held in Leeds, East London, Bolton, and Glasgow. A ew friends of Secessia were present, but were entirely over-ruled by the immense majority in favor of the Federal Government. On the other hand, Mr. Mason has been banqueted at the mansion of the Lord Mayor of London, on which oc casion he made a characteristic speech, which was received with "much cheering." The Times, however, speaks of it as an insignificant affair, and of the "Confederacy" as entirely unworthy recognition. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has presented an address to the King of the Netherlands, expressing gratification in view of the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies. The King has replied, in a polite and friendly note. An address has been prepared by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in cknowledgment of the contributions received by the relief ship George Griswold. The Polish insurrection is spreading, and the prospects of the Poles seem to be brightening. Several engagements have occurred, in some of which they are acknowledged to have been victorious. The excitement is extending to Austrian and Prussian Poland. The Prussian Government is concen rating large bodies of troops on the frontier Prussia and Russia have concluded a convention for the suppression of the insurrection. Austria refuses to join them, and appears to sympathize with the Poles. Garabaldi and Victor Hugo warmly espouse the cause of the Revolutionist The former has addressed an appeal to the peo-ple of England, urging them, as they love liberty and justice, to extend sympathy and aid to the Nation struggling for its independence. Victor Hugo issues a stirring address to the soldiers of Russia, exhorting them to fight in the cause of freedom, and against oppression. "Russian soldiera!"—he concludes—"let the Poles inspire you; fight not against them. What you have before you, in Poland is not the enemy; it is ex-

South America .- By the steamship Ariel which has arrived with \$278,417 in gold, we have later news from Central and South America. The Alabama was ordered out of Port Royal Jamaica, on Jan. 25, before having comple her repairs. The Republic of Nicaragua is in a prosperous and promising condition. The President of Guatemala still threatens Salvador with war, and has concentrated troops on the frontier.

Martinez has been elected President of Hondusian; a Laky's Vest, and a new and elegant Sleeve.

on the subject of the navigation of the Amazon, which, according to anti-Brazilian accounts, the Brazilian Government wants to monopolize while, according to the Brazilian, Peru has failed to comply with the stipulations concerning the navigation on the river .- Trib.

Mexico.-Judge Watts, Delegate from New Mexico, has received advices to the effect that the French, 8,000 strong, have captured Guaymas, and were marching on Hermosilla, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora. This ac ount, however, has not been confirmed, and is ot fully credited.

Later from Europe.—The Kedar has ar rived, bringing one day's later news from Europe There is no additional political intelligence of importance. The rebel story of the interruption of the Charleston blockade had reached England, and was commented upon by the press The London Times and Post give little credence to the assertions of Beauregard and Co., and declare that, even had there been a temporary interruption of the blockade, the incident would e quite unworthy the attention of foreign

Advertisements.

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CHARLES NETILETON,
Notary and Commissioner for all the States. { HENRY CAMP.

From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs. -The advertises Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day's ribune will necessarily attract the attention of all hose who have claims on the government for liers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so —while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREARS.—Very many thousands f our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messrs NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest that a Benevolent Association has been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest possible compensation The rates they have established are precisely thou fixed by Messrs. N., G. & C.

From the Irish American of Oct. 4th Messrs. Nettleron, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadway devote their attention to the obtaining of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relative to the control of the control o atives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge is one of the noticeable feature of their card. naving valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the proceeds, under pretence of prosecuting claims which needed only presentation. So glaring had these im positions become, that a Benevolent Association ha een formed in Chicago for the express purpose of making these collections for the lowest poss pensation. The rates they have established are precisely those fixed by Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT S

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Sept. 22d. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully are entitled to unlimited confidence in their business. From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in evry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such are erred to Messrs. Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York, a law firm worthy of entire From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Oct. 2d.

To Soldiers and their Heirs .- The advertisement of Messrs. Nettleron, Gilbert & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers bounty, pay propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and responsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sev al of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public confidence and patronage From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] o

Sept. 25th, 1862.
One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner-TLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the most respectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for sol-diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to employ these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claims are collected, they will be paid without delay. From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa

per,] of September 23d, 1862.
BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS. Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have are office in this city, offer their services for the collection. tion of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. Soldiers or their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of siness take charge of such matters at a small ex-

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dents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following:

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PROSPECTUS.

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is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish for it.

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Monies in payment for the paper, may be sent mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher.

Family Miscellany. For the Principia.

DAILY DUTIES. Do the duties of to-day,

The duties plainest, nearest,
Duties done shall smooth thy way,
And chase the clouds thou fearest. Do the duties of to-day, Nor faint with brooding sorrow; Duties drive distrust away,

And gild with hope the morrow. Do the duties of to day,
To Heaven's high throne they bind thee, Bear them upward on thy way,

Nor let them lag behind thee Do the duties of to-day, In God, for strength, confiding, Make His promises thy stay, Beneath His wing abiding

Do the duties of to-day, Who'er may frown or chide thee, Duties done are garlands won, Whatever griefs betide thee.

Do the duties of to-day, Though thanklessness requite them. Patient duties win the day, Gainst grievous wrongs, to right them. Do the duties of to-day,

Though plaudits fail to greet thee : Toilsome tasks shall pass away, And rich rewards shall meet thee. For the Principia

LIFE'S CROWNING BEAUTY. [Written on the occasion of the Golden Wedding of fr. and Mrs. Asa Taylor, of E. Charlemont, Mass. Feb.

I love the blitheful months of Spring, The sunshine, and the showers, That renovate the earth, and bring The foliage, and the flowers. I love the balmy month of June; I love the warm July; And August, with her harvest-moon,

Gilding the azure sky. Yet Autumn, with her golden sheen, Outshines the vernal Spring: And June, arrayed in brightest green, Can no such vestments bring. But, give me winter, old and grey,

With all its garners full :-I'll smile upon the past, and say-It for excels the whole The bound of human life we tread. At three-score-years and ten: And all beyond that narrow space

Is winter-time with men. "The hoary head"-the silver hairs-If " found in righteousness, E'en now-a "crown of glory" wears, Awaiting Heavenly rest.

P. FIELD. the same pen.]

LOVE.

Tell me not that earth is dreary, That the soul forlorn and weary, Not a single joy can find; Many joys and many pleasures, And a thousand precious treasures In life's garlands are entwined.

While adown life's stream we're rowing, If love within the heart is glowing, All is joyous, gay and bright; But let that love-flame die away, And with its dving fades our day Leaving us in endless night.

Love God with all your heart and mind, And, as yourself, love all mankind; Your sky will then be clear: And life which now appears to be A desert lone, a dreary sea All radiant will appear.

SONG.

The blackbird sings in the hazel-brake, And the squirrel sits on the tree : che she walks in the Down by the summer sea.

The blackbird lies when he sings of love And the squirrel, a rogue is he; And Blanche is an arrant flirt, I'm sure, And light as light can be. O blackbird, die in the hazel-brake And, squirrel, starve on the tree! And Blanche-you may walk in the merry green

You are nothing more to me! THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

For the Principia.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT. OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.*

CHAPTER VII. THE DANCING CLASS.

For several winters, a dancing-school had been talked of, in Elmwood, but the strong opposition of Mr. Stanley and Deacon Winthers, and other good members of society, had prevented its success. It happened that a young lady had been employed in the academy, as teacher of French and drawing. who was also accomplished in dancing. After she had become established in her new location, she proposed forming a private class of young ladies, in that polite accom-

This plan seemed to operate favorably in the minds of the people, as affording an opportunity to acquire ease of manner, without the evils attending a regular dancing-

The mothers and daughters prevailed, and the class was formed. Leila and Carrie Winthers were upon the list, to the surprise of all, the grief of some, and the great satisfaction of others. If the deacon's family danced, who might not? Surely those who professed less, might do so, with impunity. Mabel Stanley, was of course urged to join. Could her name be obtained nothing was wanting to complete the triumph.

The child had little courage to ask her mother, for past experience had proved that the firmness of Mrs. Stanley was equalled life. It must look very pretty." only by her good judgment and sound sense. The case was therefore undertaken by Mrs. Winthers herself, who called to see Mrs. Stanley, and urge upon her those considerations which she had employed to move the

"Young folks will be young folks, Mrs. Stanley, they must have something you, know, and they will have something," she said, after unfolding her subject.

"Yet," replied Mrs. Stanley, "they need have nothing which is calculated to exert an unfavorable influence upon character."

"But what could be more innocent than a family of brothers and sisters engaged in a healthy and graceful exercise?"

"To confine dancing within the limits of the family circle, we all know, would be impossible. The thing has never been done, and probably never will be."

"But," said Mrs. Winthers, "I can not bear to see my daughters grow up clownish in their manners; I want them to cultivate grace and ease. This is a rare opportunity. I can see no reasonable objection to a private class of young misses in a quiet village, like ours; it is not like a city, and it is impossible for the usual evils to result. Do you not think Mr. Stanley would allow Mabel to join ?"

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by
 Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost in the Clerk's Office of the District Court
 of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

ject, as my own mind was so decided."

Mrs. Winthers was surprised. She had

"Well. I think you are a little too strict, with Mabel. The child's mind will be with the other girls, and where the mind is, the body might as well be. Now Augusta Eve- Sabbath, and church members grew formal, line learned to dance, before she was married. | under the new dispensation, Mrs. Winther's The Deacon never knew it, and I do not know eyes were blinded to the folly of her course, as it ever did Augusta Eveline any harm."

"Is Augusta a christian woman, now?" had any influence to prevent her becoming a desired. christian. She always had a very strong will; she has been through several revivals, but somehow, it seemed as if she could not submit." "We have often talked together of our covenant vows, and you will take no offence if I express to you fully my own heart."

"Surely not," said Mrs. Winthers, faintly. "In view of such solemn obligations, I dare not pray to God for the salvation of my children, while I allow them to follow the maxims of the world. Allow me to say that the reasons you have been urging upon me, are the world's reasons; not one of them has any reference to duty or usefulness, or the eternal interests of our young charge."

These solemn words made an impression upon Mrs. Winther's mind. She felt uneasy, in view of the truth, and secretly wished that something might occur to break up the class.

The withdrawal of her daughters' names would accomplish this. But few people have moral courage to retrieve a wrong step, and Mrs. Winthers, unfortunately, was not one of the few.

Mrs. Stanley felt the need of divine aid to support her footsteps, in the straight and narrow way. This she sought in her closet, from whence no mother ever came without a

It soon became evident to every wise and discerning parent, that there was little to be learned, in the girls' department of the academy, that winter. What was to be done with Mabel, was the question. Mrs. Stanley soon invented a safe and practicable plan. Mabel had long desired to learn music, of which she We should like to receive further favors from was passionately fond. By a little self-denial, Mrs. Stanley could spare time to instruct her, and thus her mind would be agreeably occupied, at home. A part of each evening should be devoted to choice reading, or games in Geography and History cards, the morning must be filled with domestic duties, and the afternoon with music. Mabel was not indolent, and the idea of being useful pleased her, very much. Each day she had her portion of household duty to perform, and then with fresh zest she entered upon the recreation of the after-

But life is not a smooth sea, and Mabel found, even under these favorable circumstances, more trials than she had grace to bear. Encouraged by her success, in assisting her mother, Mabel felt inspired with the new joy blushes of the 'big' girls at my appearance, of well doing. She had ever been a selfish and the respectful demenior of the smaller child, and the pleasure she now found in amu- fry .- I had an idea that country children sing Frank, arranging her father's study, or always took off their hats to their elders, her brother's wardrobe, filled her with new and and treated them with great deference and were not thrust between us, and as I turned was that however great and good her aims, they were very often upset by some unexpect- The train is coming! Clear the track, or ed circumstance, and Mabel was left in sad you will be knocked into the middle of next ever, I learned that Katy was engaged to a doubt of the possibility of ever becoming week!' "good." One day, a ride had been promised, and

Mabel, in glad anticipation, had been careful to do her part of the work, thoroughly and well; several difficulties had been met and years' growth, with a large sled attached, withstanding my numerous disappointments conquered, and now all was done, the sleigh on which was seated an enormously fat girl was at the door, and Mabel, full of smiles, stood ready to be handed in, by her father. when an unexpected call obliged him to remain at home. It was too much for Mabel. She was cross and ill-tempered, all the rest of the day, and inwardly determined never to do well again. Mrs. Stanley said nothing. Had it been Clarence, a few words from mother would have have brought out once more the loving dimples and pleasant smiles, but Mabel's disposition was different, and the only way seemed to be, to let her take her time. Clarence felt lonely and impatient, he begged Mabel to play for him, one of her new exercises, and offered to show her how to put together a dissected map; but all was in vain, Mabel sat, moody and silent, until Miss Densy, who had come to cut over a coat of Mr. Stanley's

for Clarence, entered the room. "So you don't go to the dance, to-night," said she. "Well, I am glad of it. Your ma is right, for all folks talk about her being so strict.

"What dance?" cried Mabel, slipping suddenly from her music stool.

"Why, I 'sposed you all knew: its to the Deacon's. I never was so beat, in my life. would'nt believe it, so I went up to the Deacon's to see if 'twas so, and Mrs. Winthers, said she, 'why Miss Densy! Where is the harm of a few neighbors coming in, of a winter evening, for just a quiet dance? there ain't nobody but the class, and Miss Russ and Miss Percy.' But, says I, Mrs. Winthers, if this is the beginning, where is the end?"

"I should like to see the girls dance," said Mabel, "for I never saw any one dance, in my

"It does look very pretty, Mabel," said her mother, "and it seems very innocent. Should you see it, you could not avoid wishing to join, and as Miss Densy has remarked, where would be the end? Many a soul has been ruined by being thus led into gay and thoughtless company."

"Dear me!" said Mabel, to herself. "I do wonder if mother is wiser than every body else, in the world."

The company at Deacon Winthers, was succeeded by a succession of similar ones, all over the neighborhood. They gradually increased in size, and young people from adjacent towns were invited, until the excitement became so great that the worthy Deacon was seriously alarmed.

The dancing mania had spread like a contagion, and outside the class the accomplishment was sufficiently understood to create a general interest.

Edward and Leila could not be restrained. Carrie was compelled to remain at home, while her head was filled with the fashionable follies of which she heard so much. Charlotte Russ was delighted to find a rapid increase of

er ball-room accompaniments. The Deacon could not say all that was in dent, I stepped to the door, and rang the bell. fabric. Those white gloves were once the his heart, for his own children had led the

lation.

Mr. Stanley's hope for a work of grace in talked to the Deacon of little else, for three Elmwood, that winter, had taken flight, although his prayers had not ceased, nor his efforts waned.

There was little interest in meetings, the young people never attended, except on the she had been led from step to step, rejoicing in Leila's beauty and grace, and furnishing

TEACHING DISTRICT SCHOOL.

"Come, boys! one of you tell a story, or sing a song, or do something to drive the blues from a poor fellow!"

and a rainy night into the bargain, I don't know who feels alive enough to sing; but if Joe will hold his hand over that hole in the tent, so the rain won't pour exactly into my organs of vision, and Hal will rub a portion of warmth into my frozen feet, I will tell you how I once taught a 'dee-strict school '!"

"Go ahead!" "Hear! hear!" "Develop!" 'Pin your knapsack over that hole, Joe! Do you call these two clods of sacred soil your feet? Well, Hal, take off his shoes-I'll help you rub his feet. Come, Charlie, proceed!"

"Well, some nine years ago I was clerk in a large house in New-York-had got pretty tired of waiting upon customers-in fact, wanted a change. Had read many stories of city fellows teaching country schools, had known men who had married their pupils, had once attended a party in the country, where I was the lion of the eveningin short, thought it would be a fine thing to be looked up to, by the 'big' girls, who attended school for the sole purpose of winning the school-master's heart. I accordingly purchased a shawl, (shawls were just in fashion then, and mine would probably be the first one worn out of city limits), succeeded in coaxing into growth a moustache and imperial, and, brushing up my hair in a ferocious manner, I sat out to find a school.

After applying in about twenty places, and invariably receiving the discouraging reply that my important services were not wanted, I was at last successful-passed examination-and started from the School Committee man's, on Monday morning. (I will here state that the School Committee man was a bachelor, and probably chosen on account of having no particular interest in the school.) My cap sat jauntily on my head, shawl around my shoulders, in a dignified wended my way school-ward, thinking of the respect. I was uncerimoniously roused from m reverie, by a shout of-'Clear the track!

an expeditious method of killing time, I stepped quickly on one side and awaited the of (I should judge) near my own age, rushed past me. Some of my new pupils, undoubtedly. I was shocked at their want of politeness, and my exalted idea of the goodness of country children fell an inch or more.

" '-simple walls were rife With many a quaint device from school-boy knife, Wherein the master bore conspicuous part.'

Big boys and little boys were snow-balling and wrestling, and I was apparently unnoticed by them. But what attracted my attention most, was a young lady of some fourteen winters, who was seated on an old log by the school-house door, throwing snow-balls, with great force and precision, into a group of boys. Return complements from the young gentlemen were dodged by the damoiselle with remarkable agility. She was attired in a red

and green plaid shawl, and a red hood pushed back from a freckled face, displaying her carroty hair to good advantage. Her limbs were encased in blue yarn stockings, and thick calfskin shoes, laced with white twine embellished her understandings. As I passed her, she nodded in a familiar way, which I did not see fit to return, and winked to a group of girls who were standing on the doorsteps. As I passed in, one of these, a handsome, blackeyed girl, politely said, 'Good morning, Sir,' but immediately after, turned to the girl on the log, and asked, 'Priscilla Ann, was that a man or a woman?' Priscilla, without a moment's hesitation replied, in a loud, sing-song tone, whether for my benefit or that of the

boys, I do not know:-'I guess he is a chap who would Be a young lady, if he could; But as he can't, does all he can

To shew the world he's not a man. I opened the door into the inner veil of the temple of learning, with not quite so light a heart as I had left my boarding-place, and it did not add to my happiness to hear Priscilla remark, as I hung up the odious shawl, by a

broken window: 'He has got just exactly twenty-one hairs in his moustache, and seven in his imperial. I counted them when he looked at me, as he

went in.' This facetious remark caused the fat girl to hold her sides tightly to prevent being entirely shaken to pieces by her violent cachinations, and a red-headed youth, who was sweeping a path to the wood-shed, evidently considered it it a good joke, as he repeated it, to the evident delight of the other young ladies and gentlemen. It was with a degree of satisfaction, amounting almost to positive pleasure that I, at this moment, beheld a huge snowball descend upon the carroty head of Miss Priscilla Ann with such force as to cause that young lady to vacate her position on the log in a singularity unladylike style. Before she business, in the line of fancy dresses, and oth- had recovered herself sufficiently to vent her displeasure on the cause of her unlucky acci-

"I have never spoken to him upon the sub- lips were sealed, alike in prayer and expostu- of caps, shawls, and hoods—such a rush for for you. Then another animal must be sacri- I thought it would make you so sorry, and THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME the water-pail, as if they were all dying of ficed to make the soles of your satin slipthe water-pail, as if they were all dying of thirst—such a slicking up of hair—ensued, as once the property of an oyster. The patient petrified me with amazement. In about fifteen minutes they were somewhat subdued, and throw about you. So you see, dear, that it is filed into their seats, puffing and blowing like so many young porpoises. I then procured a sheet of paper and a pencil, and proceeded to take down the names of my pupils. I noticed that Priscilla was absent, and asked the blackeyed girl-whose name, by the way, was Katy Perkins-if the young lady I had seen out of doors, with the red hood, and red and green "O, no: but I do not think her dancing her with all the means of display, her heart plaid shawl, was expecting to attend school I sincerely hoped she would say 'no,' but to my dismay she replied in the affirmative, and the red-headed young man volunteered the information that she was out of doors-'giving it' to Bill Stearns, for hitting her with a snowball. At that instant, however, the door opened, to admit a young urchin, with a very "What with hard marching, hard fare, red face, and a large scratch acrost his nasal organ. He was closely followed by the subject of our conversation, who looked as calmly serene as if nothing had ever occurred to disturb the tranquility of her existence. Divested of shawl and hood, two long carroty braids, terminating at the ends with a knot of bright red ribbon, and a yellow sack, profusely ornamented with white braid, came into view.

> The first day passed off, as well as could be expected, under the circumstances. I found out the names of the scholars, and arranged them in classes. Priscilla Ann behaved admirably, and was, to my surprise, further advanced in her studies than any of the other scholars. After school, she came to me with the request that I would proceed at once to board at their house, assigning, as a reason, that they had just made sausages, and it was consequently more convenient to have the teacher at that time. Being one of that class of teachers who are expected to 'board round, I, of course, had no alternative but to accept the invitation. Upon this she informed me that she would wait, to shew me the way to her house. I had but little to do, and was soon ready to accompany her. We proceeded on our way in silence: Priscilla making snowballs and eating them, as if her life depended on it. I found her parents well-to-do, honest, sociable, good-hearted people, and, though sausages were not my favorite dish, their's were good, and I enjoyed my boarding-place

She took her seat with Katy Perkins, and

was, I afterwards learned, that young lady's

particular friend and confident.

far better than many of higher pretensions. Time would fail me to tell of all that occurred that winter-of how Priscilla persisted i writing letters on her slate, and eating apples and snowballs in school-of how I fell head over ears in love with Katy Perkins-of how all my attempts to go home with her from spelling-school, Webesday evenings, or from singing-school, Sunday nights, were frustrated manner, as becoming a schoolmaster, and I by Priscilla, who clung to her with the tenacity of a drowning man to a straw-how, never at either of those places or at the many sociables I attended that winter, did I get Katy into some secluded corner, for a little private conversation, that Precilla's carroty braids twinkle of her eye, anything but soothing to my feelings. Just before school closed, howyoung farmer of the neighborhood. I had Not being favorably impressed with such often met the fellow, but never dreamed of his having any serious intentions towards Katy For once, Priscilla had done me good service! result. Two tow-headed boys, of about ten I left the school with many regrets-for, notand annoyances, I had, on the whole, passed a

pleasant winter. Returned to the city, I entered at once the old store, and pursued the even tenor of my way. About seven years years from the date of my memorable district school experience, I neared the school-house; a small brown Mrs. Ford, the good lady with whom I boarded, startled us all, at the tea-table, with the information that a neice of hers, a country girl, was coming on to spend the winter with her. I heard the news with an inward pang, for, being the only single boarder, I should, of course, be expected to show the young lady some attention-and who would want to take an awkward country girl around with him? Well, she came; a quiet, dignified girl, with blue eyes and brown hair, graceful and selfpossessed. A little unsociable, I fancied her. at first; but after being with her aunt, talkative Mrs. Ford, for about three weeks, the crust of reserve which had encompassed her began to wear away, disclosing a richly cultivated mind, combined with a quiet humor. which rendered her irresistably fascinating. I escorted Miss Annie to numerous places of amusement, lectures, concerts and parties, till. before I realized it, the winter had passed. When she proposed going home I asked the pleasure of a correspondence, and, as an inducement, offered to share my name, fame, and fortune with her. What do you think the witch did? She just sat back in the rockingchair, and laughed at me. When she had recovered, 'she little thought,' she said, 'seven years ago, that Mr. Brooks would ever have deemed Priscilla Stebbins necessary to his happiness. But he'd had a fair trial-if he would

be tormented-' Why, boys, you're all asleep! Never mind!-The soldier arose, and, fumbling over his knapsack, drew out a letter, directed in a delicate, lady hand, which, by the rapidly approaching daylight, he proceeded to re-peruse. Let us look over his shoulder. Yes: it commences "Dear Charlie," and is signed, "Yours, 'Priscilla Ann;" so I guess she did conclude to become Mrs. Brooks-don't you?

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

"It is strange, isn't it," said Aunt Alice, that whatever we may dress ourselves in, is only second hand clothing after all?"

"Why Aunt Alice." said Minnie, with much earnestness, "I never wore second hand clothing in my life. We give away all my clothes to the poor. I would not go to a party in old clothes, above all things." "And yet my dear, everything you have on

to enter your parlor. You would quite likely shrink away, if they came near you. Yet you do not scruple to take their old garments, and even take much pride in wearing them." 'I cannot understand you, at all, Aunty." "Well, dear Minnie, you know the silk of which that bright tissue is made, was spun by a crawling worm. He made it for his shroud and when he was quite done wearing it, the silk-makers respun and made it over into this

sheep must give his fleece to make a mantle to a hard matter to lay first claim to anything we wear, and this reflection may be very useful to us when we are tempted to pride ourselves on our fine raiment. God looks to the heart, Minnie, and is more pleased with the 'ornament of a meek and quiet spirit,' than all the gems in the world."—N. Y. Chronicle.

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN.

Let him learn to be grateful to woman for this undoubted achievement of her sex, that it s she, far more than he, and she, too, in spite of him, who has kept Christendom from lapsing into barbarism-kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters, money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race, has been furnished for each noble deed and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan or more than Spartan-some Christian mother. Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn

out of the Nile by the king's daughter, some one has hinted, is a loyal symbol of the way that woman's better instinct always outwits the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember that though the sinewy sex achieves enterprise on public theatres, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secret. "A man discovered America, but woman quipped the voyage." So every where; man xecutes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his

mark on the world, is but another Columbus for whose furnishing, some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, her comfort. Above all, let not man practice on woman, perpetually, the shameless falsehood of preending admiration and acting contempt. Let them not exhaust their kindness in adorning her person, and ask in return the humiliation of her soul. Let them not assent to her every the horizontal west 23d STREET,

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NEW YORK. high opinion, as if she were not strong enough to maintain it against opposition, nor yet nanufacture opinion for her, and force it on her lips by dictation. Let them not crucify her motives, nor ridicule her frailty, nor crush her individuality, nor insult her independence, nor play mean jests upon her honor in convivial companies, nor bandy unclean doubts of her as a wretched substitute for wit; nor whisper vul-

gar suspicions of her purity, which, as compared with their own, is like the immaculate whiteness of angels. Let them multiply her social advantages, enhance her dignity, minister to her intelligence, and by manly gentleiess, be the champions of her genius, the friends of her fortunes, and the equals, if they can, of her heart .- Rev. F. D. Huntington.

THE BIBLE NOT CORRUPTED.

It is sometimes objected by skeptics, that he Bible has been through so many manucripts and versions, that it is altogether uncertain whether it is essentially the same as it was written. But these people either know or are willingly ignorant that the Hebrew Bible -i. e., the Old Testament-is in the original anguage still, as is also the Greek New Tes. tament. Neither of these have been corrupted by translation, for they are in the same tongue n which they were written. Neither is the English translation essentially different from the original, as anybody who can read Greek or Hebrew can see for himself. Moreover, there is a manuscript at Rome which is 1400 or 1500 years old, and another as old or older has recently been found in the East, by one of the best scholars in the world, in the emthere is a translation of the New Testament into the ancient Syriac, made, perhaps written, fifty years after the death of the Apostle John, and widely circulated in Asia. This has recently been translated into English, and is a valuable witness of the general accuracy of our common English New Testaments. No one who carefully examines the subject, will have a reasonable doubt that our means of knowing what the Apostles and Prophets wrote, are, in the main, as good as if we had lived in the second or third century.

WINTER SHOES .- Hall's Journal of Health gives the following sensible advice: Like the gnarled oak that has withstood the storms and thunderbolts of centuries, man himself begins to die at the extremities. Keep the feet dry and warm, and we may suap our fingers in joyous triumph, at disease, and the doctors. Put on two pairs of thick woollen stockings, but keep this to yourself; go to some houest son of St. Crispin, and have your neasure taken for a stout pair of winter boots or shoes; shoes are better for ordinary everyday use, as they allow the ready escape of the odors, while they strengthen the ankles, accustoming them to depend on themselves. A very slight accident is sufficient to cause a sprained ankle to an habitual boot-wearer. Besides, a shoe compresses less, and hence admits of a vigorous circulation of blood. But wear boots when you ride or travel. Give directions also to have no cork or India-rubber about the shoes, but to place between the layers of the soles, from out to out a piece of stout hemp or tow-linen, which has been dipped in melted pitch. This is absolutely impervious to water, -does not absorb a particle, while we know that cork does, and after a while becomes "soggy" and damp for a week. When you put them on, for the first time, they will feel as "easy as an old shoe," and you may stand on damp places, for hours, with im-

DR. NELSON AND THE BARREL OF

FLOUR When Dr. David Nelson was once about leaving home, on a preaching tour, his wife said to him, "My husband, we have no flour in the house, and it will not do for you to leave me and the children without any thing to eat." The Doctor was in doubt, and sat down to consider what he should do. To give up his tour would be a great disappointment. He determined to proceed, but told his son to yoke the oxen to the wagon and follow after him to see if the Lord would not direct them to some place where they might get a supply. A few miles on the road, was a mill, but it was owned by an infidel, who bitterly hated Dr. Nel son, because the latter had not only abandoned infidelity, but had shot at it many fiery darts To ask this infidel miller to furnish his family with flour, without the money, would not only be a severe trial of his feelings, but most likely would be met with a refusal, and perhaps with curses. He proceeded, resolved that if the worst came, he would even ask the infidel to sell him flour on a credit. Busy with these thoughts, as he rode along, he heard his name called by some one, and turning in the direction, he saw a little girl running towards him from a house that stood off the road, calling out, "Dr. Nelson!" "Dr. Nelson!" When she came up, she put into his hand a very little parcel saying, " Mother sent you this." It contained a five dollar gold coin, just the price of a barrel of flour, which was purchased at comes to you second-hand. Indeed, you would the mill, and sent home by his son. not permit the creatures who first wore them

The above fact was repeated by Rev. J. W. Cunningham .- Cent'l Chn. Herald.

WHY HE COULDN'T.

I read, lately, of a boy, you may name him John, if you like, who ran into the house one evening and said : Mother, Willie played truant this afternoon, and he wanted me to go too, but I

couldn't.
" Couldn't? why not, my son?" Such a scampering—such a stamping of clothing of a poor little animal, whose life had "Because," said little John, throwing his way, into the evil he so much lamented. His feet, to get the snow off-such a hanging up to be taken before his skin could be made over arms most lovingly round his mother's neck,

that is why I couldn't."

"I wish I knew that boy. I would go at least a mile to kiss him. There is something so lofty in his reason for not going with Willie that I really love him. You see it was not fear but love that governed him. He couldn't play truant, because it would make his mother feel so sorry! Precious boy!—S. S. Ad-

TO PREVENT TOOTHACHE.

1st. Avoid taking cold, in any way whatever. If this cannot be done, break up the cold as soon as possible. 2nd. Avoid getting your clothes wet. If

2nd. Avoid getting your clothes wet. If this cannot be avoided, continue in active exercise until they become dry, or until you are in a sitisation to change them for dry ones. in a situation to change them for dry ones. 3d. Avoid getting your feet wet. If this COAL

cannot be done, continue in exercise until you Liv. Orr'i..... 7 374@ are in a situation to dry them; then heat them | Sidney are in a situation to dry them; then heat them thoroughly, especially the bottoms. This will Anth'e 2,000 8 50 6 -often relieve, and sometimes cure, a trouble- COCOAsome toothache, especially if brought on by One who has tried what he recommends .--Prairie Home.

—We have politics and trade; and the daily dust of life rises with the morning mist and settles with the dew; but over all things, serene, and silent, and starry rises that the decay of t of a nation's soul-its literature.

-A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

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New York November 21, 1862

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